

THE NATIONAL
Wool Grower

VOLUME XXXI

SEPTEMBER, 1941

NUMBER 9

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**PRICES AT THE NATIONAL
RAM SALE**



**AFFAIRS AT SIX LEADING
LAMB MARKETS**



**COLORADO and WYOMING
CONVENTIONS**

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F. R. Marshall, Editor

Irene Young, Assistant Editor

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, South Dakota, Texas, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members in the United States and Canada \$1.50 per year; foreign, \$2.00 per year.

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Sheep and Wool Affairs

AUGUST developments were generally favorable to the sheep industry.

In most of the western territory, which carries two thirds of the country's sheep population, rainfall was considerably above average. Present and prospective range feed conditions on the whole are better than for some decades. Outfits needing to do winter feeding will find grain prices higher, but the large hay crop seems likely to be obtainable at around normal prices.

Confusion has arisen from the action of the Taylor Grazing Service in issuing applications for 10-year permits for only 75 per cent of last year's numbers, the balance to be covered by temporary permits which could be revoked at any time. This question and others will be the subjects of inquiry by members of the U. S. Senate Public Lands Committee in the October hearings in western states.

Last month's lamb market also was encouraging to producers. Slaughter at 27 centers was 8 per cent higher than last year during the first three weeks, and at practically the same rate as in July. The recent rate of slaughter, combined with the fact that there is an unusual percentage of fats in this year's crop, make it seem that the supply to be moved during the balance of the range shipping season may be larger than normal. There is of course no reliable measure of the volume of fat lambs that have been bought in the country, but these must be included in the slaughter figures. Then, it is certain that the number of ewe lambs carried over will be considerably above average, in view of the good feed and market conditions.

During the second week of August, New York quotations on western dressed carcasses of average and choice grades were about two cents lower than in 1940, but were 50 cents higher at the end of the month. Last year these quotations dropped steadily through the last part of September, recovered for two weeks in October, and then went off again. Pelt credits are now higher than one year ago by 70 cents per hundred pounds of live lamb. Packers' margins are reported by the National Live Stock Sales Service as considerably lower this year.

Early this month a new canard was circulated, to the effect that heavy imports of lamb and mutton would arrive at New York in a few weeks. The resourceful and inventive individuals who launch these rumors, and whom we cannot locate, this time placed the source of imports in Patagonia, instead of Tierra del Fuego, as was done last month.

On page 6 of the August Wool Grower, we quoted the letter of the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry to the effect that on July 30 there had been no change in the restrictions applicable to importation of fresh meats from

Argentina. There were no developments in August, and Dr. Mohler's statement still is in effect.

The cold hand of the British Government held wool prices at their long-continued level. July weekly consumption of apparel wool was approximately 16 million pounds, lower than in June but close to the weekly rate for the first seven months of this year.

Stronger demand for domestic wools, which has not yet caused material change in prices, came at the end of the month through announcement that on September 15, government contracts would be made for 8 million yards of cloth, of which one half will be made on the woolen goods system. These contracts will require around 20 million pounds of grease wool. Dates for delivery of goods will not permit the use of Australian or South American wools of this fall's clip. While manufacturers have large stocks of foreign wool, the greater interest in domestic wools that was caused in Boston by announcement of the new orders, gives some ground for hoping that there may be some degree of a rise in prices.

It is understood that the same price differentials for domestic wool that were observed in connection with the large June contracts will be applied now.

Public Land Hearings

SENATOR PAT McCARRAN of Nevada is chairman of the United States Senate subcommittee authorized under Senate Resolution 241. While in Salt Lake City on August 3, the Senator talked with Wyoming and Utah stockmen.

He stated that his committee's hearings, which were started in Nevada in June, would be resumed, starting in Wyoming as soon as possible after the final enactment of the tax bill. That bill passed the Senate on September 5, and is now in conference.

There was discussion of the proposed higher fees for grazing on Taylor districts, and of reductions in numbers of stock to be grazed under ten-year permits. "Any and all questions relating to any class of public lands will be studied carefully," the Senator said.

State and local associations should now prepare testimony and witnesses to bring to the attention of Congress any points in connection with government lands.

The scope of the committee's work was set forth in the empowering resolution in this language:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete investigation of the purchase, withdrawal, and allocation of lands and the administration and use thereof by or on behalf of the Federal Government or any agency thereof; and also is authorized and directed to make a full and

complete investigation with respect to the filming of motion or sound pictures on areas (1) under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, and (2) any other matter with respect to the filming of motion or sound pictures on land belonging to the United States which the committee may deem it appropriate to investigate.

The committee shall report to the Senate the results of its investigation at the earliest practicable date, together with its recommendations, if any, for necessary legislation.

For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Seventy-sixth and succeeding Congresses, to employ such clerical and others assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable.

Taylor Grazing Fees

THE long awaited results of the federal range survey by the Taylor Grazing Division of the Department of Interior were disclosed at a meeting held at the Hotel Utah on the 25th of August.

As this meeting was held just prior to the National Ram Sale many of the leading sheepmen of the western states were present. Representatives from Montana, Colorado, Idaho, California, Oregon, Wyoming, and Utah attended the meeting and saw the presentation of a highly technical approach to the determination of grazing fees under the Taylor Grazing Act for the ten western states.

In the short period of time available for presentation it was impossible to arrive at a definite opinion on the study, but undoubtedly much time and effort have been spent by the department in an attempt to arrive at a fair and equitable fee. Mr. Mont H. Saunderson, Economist, U. S. Forest Service, working for the Department of Grazing, presented the results of the study.

The average value of the sheep month of range forage was used as a basis for determination of grazing fees. The average of the years 1935 through 1939 was used as the period in which representative outfits in each district were studied to determine, after deducting costs of operation, what balance was available for forage costs. The value of the forage in various sections was determined by a number of factors: the forage on the land, the proximity of water, the trailing distance to home base and to shipping point. All of these factors were then weighted and a percentage of the ideal conditions was used in determining the value of the forage for any particular locality. The value of the forage was expressed in animal-unit months.

The proposed cost of grazing one sheep for one month on federal range, based on five-year (1935-1939) values adjusted to ten-year production for the various states, as brought out in the study were: Colorado 3.7 cents, Wyoming 3.5 cents, Montana 3.3 cents, Idaho 3.3 cents, Oregon 3.1 cents, California 2.8 cents, Utah 2.7 cents, Nevada 2.5 cents, Arizona 1.6 cents, and New Mexico 1.5 cents.

This is a great increase over the present one cent per head a month. Nothing definite was decided at the meeting, but the indications are that the Department of Grazing is going to demand higher fees. It was the opinion of the group at the meeting that more detailed facts and much more study would be necessary before the plan would be acceptable to them.

Sheepmen's Calendar

RAM SALES

Nevada Ram Sale, Elko: September 13.

Wyoming Ram Sale, Casper: September 16-17.

Eastern Montana Ram Sale, Miles City: September 24.

Idaho Range Ram Sale, Pocatello: September 27.

Beaverhead Ram Show and Sale, Dillon, Montana: September 29.

Western Slope Sheep Breeders' Ram Sale, Montrose, Colorado: October 13.

CONVENTIONS

California Wool Growers Assn., San Francisco: November 27-28

Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Assn., Del Rio: December 11-12

American National Live Stock Assn., Salt Lake City: January 7-9

National Wool Growers Assn., Salt Lake City: January 21-23

SHOWS

Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland: October 4-11.

American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City: October 18-25.

Ogden Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah: November 8-14

Grand National Livestock Exposition San Francisco: November 15-22

International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago: November 29-December 6.

Great Western Livestock Show, Los Angeles: December 2-7

National Western Livestock Show, Denver: January 18-24

Executive Committee Action

JANUARY 21, 22 and 23, 1942, were selected by the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association, meeting in Salt Lake on August 26, as the dates for the 77th annual convention of that body. Salt Lake City was named last January as the site of the meeting.

A dinner at which members of the committee and others were guests of the Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce preceded the business meeting which opened at 8:30 p. m., with President Wardlaw presiding and all states represented except Arizona, Nevada and Washington.

The committee, most of whose members attended a meeting the previous evening at which officials of the Grazing Service presented the results of the land appraisal study proposed for use in fixing grazing fees, expressed its opposition to any increase in such fees in a formal motion unanimously adopted.

President Wardlaw, also on motion, appointed Secretary Marshall, James A. Hooper of Utah, and Mac Hoke of Oregon to make a study of the wool freight rate situation and report its findings to the Executive Committee.

A large part of the committee's time was spent in discussion of Washington affairs as related to the sheep industry, Messrs. Marshall and J. B. Wilson making the leading talks. R. C. Rich

outlined wool promotion work done since January and discussed plans for its continuation until the annual meeting of the Association, as laid out by the Wool Promotion Committee in a meeting held the previous day (August 25). F. Eugene Ackerman, who is conducting the work under the direction of the Wool Committee, supplemented Mr. Rich's report with a brief analysis of present undertakings.

G. N. Winder reported that members of the Lamb Marketing Committee had asked the packers to make the 75-cent collection on lambs purchased at country points in a conference in Chicago on July 29, but had received little indication of their willingness to do so. If packers consent to do this, the commission men at the river markets will make the collection, 50 cents of which will be used for special lamb promotion work by the National Live Stock and Meat Board under the direction of the National Association officials.

A preliminary study of ways and means for strengthening the sheepmen's organization through larger memberships and wider distribution of its financial support made by a special committee appointed by President Wardlaw in January was outlined by Mac Hoke, chairman of that committee. He suggested for consideration the following: (1) Organization of states into districts with special committees appointed to handle collection of dues; (2) arranging for deduction of specified amount for each bag of wool by warehouses or other agencies; (3) direct dues assessment; (4) asking federal agencies to make applications for grazing contingent upon payment of dues in the association; (5) exerting greater efforts in selling association work at state and national conventions; (6) inauguration of a campaign for membership based on a specific purpose, such as was done in 1929 for lamb promotion; (7) setting up of sustaining or life memberships. Further study and work by Mr. Hoke's committee will be reported at the annual convention.

Wool Promotion Plans

R. C. RICH presided at a meeting of the Wool Promotion Committee of the National Wool Growers Association in Salt Lake City on August 25, with the following members in attendance: President Wardlaw, J. B. Wilson of Wyoming; W. P. Wing of California, Mrs. R. C. Naylor of Idaho, and F. R. Marshall. Sitting with the committee were F. Eugene Ackerman of New York, J. Price Maddox and A. K. Mackey of Texas, S. W. McClure and D. Sid Smith of Idaho, W. C. Osborn of Colorado, Sylvester Broadbent of Utah, and Assistant Secretary Jones of the National Association.

Prognosticating total contributions for wool promotion during 1941, on the basis of receipts to date, the committee reengaged Mr. Ackerman on a salaried basis and budgeted expenditures for the next five months at a combined total of \$2250 a month.

The largest item in the budget is that for research. While definite procedure was not set up, it is the committee's plan to establish fellowships at certain institutions or employ testing bureaus of high standing for experimentation and study of wool to provide a clearly defined scientific basis for statements of the superior merit of wool as a textile fiber, and to develop new uses for wool and mohair. The results of such research work will form the foundation for future educational and advertising programs.

The employment of a woman to meet with consumer groups, continuation of news releases, furnishing material and working with publishers of such important magazines as Harpers, Woman's Home Companion, etc., and of text books that the facts about wool may be properly set forth, were also covered in the budget.

In order that the fund may be spent as largely as possible for actual promotion work, the committee voted to ask state associations to assume full responsibility for seeing that the collection is made by all dealers and by mills or other agencies buying wool direct from growers. It was also sug-

gested that at the end of the year state secretaries check the names carried in the Wool Grower each month with the state lists of growers and solicit those who have not contributed.

Wool Storage by Railroads Approved

EARLY this year the Interstate Commerce Commission held hearings at Salt Lake, Portland and San Francisco in regard to the free storage of wool extended by various railroads to growers or buyers. The case was designated as I.C.C. 28530.

The examiner, Mr. Trezise, who was in charge of the proceeding, has recommended to the Commission that the free storage facilities be approved and permitted to continue. The following excerpt from Mr. Trezise's report is of interest:

Initially the rail lines accorded free periods of storage on wool at points of origin to serve the needs of the small wool growers who sheared their sheep at points far distant from the freight stations. As observed here, this free service is not peculiar to wool alone as free storage is also accorded in many instances where consignees are located certain distances from the railroad stations, or the interests of the public require some latitude in this respect on particular shipments. The influences that impelled the rail lines to accord this free service have been altered greatly by the advent of motor truck service in the Mountain-Pacific territory. The 60-day free storage at points of origin in this territory is accorded today by the rail lines greatly to influence the wool traffic to the rails in direct competition with the motor vehicles. The Great Northern, for example, accords this service only on wool moving to Portland as most of the competition of this line has been with motor vehicles operating to that point. Other lines, such as the Southern Pacific, extend this service to wool moving to many points where these competitive influences have been keenly felt. There is a tendency at this time to extend this free storage service on east-bound wool

to a still greater extent as the direct result of curtailment of the use of vessels from the Pacific coast and other ports. Much of this east-bound traffic is now transported by motor vehicles to concentrating points, such as Denver, Colorado, where it is later forwarded by rail to market, principally to Boston.

Free storage, as shown on this record, is accorded on many commodities to meet the necessities of shipping conditions on individual commodities as well as to meet the requirements of shippers. The free storage accorded wool is not urged by any one as unduly prejudicial or unjustly discriminatory. The practice has long been continued without complaint from anyone. The lack of uniformity of rules governing storage on the various lines has not resulted in prejudice or inconvenience to any wool growers or shippers. These variations seem to be governed by geographical locations or climatic conditions coupled with the varying distances over which wool must be hauled in the various growing areas in order to reach the rail lines.

Withdrawal of this free storage which has enabled the smaller wool producers to concentrate carloads for shipment would necessarily impose a hardship on the shippers and would also tend to decrease rather than increase the revenues of the rail lines. The practice under consideration meets the needs and convenience of the wool growers as well as the buyers, and enables the wool to arrive at destination in cleaner, dryer, and more marketable condition. The out-of-pocket cost to the rail lines in granting storage in their freight station warehouses and other premises is negligible as many of these warehouses are empty and afford a convenient place for storage for the limited period of the year when this type of storage is needed. The period of storage is so limited that the expense of building private facilities for such storage would be wholly uneconomical. The present methods as indicated, are satisfactory to all concerned and the carriers desire to continue them. No one objects to these methods. Urgent requests were received at the hearing from shippers, representatives of wool growers' associations, the United States Department of Agriculture, and State regulatory bodies for the continuance of this service.

The storage in box cars is in the nature of an emergency and such facilities are employed only when warehouses at these smaller stations are occasionally occupied with other freight and empty box cars are abundant. In recent years it has been a more economical practice to use box cars for the storage of wool, especially when such equipment would otherwise be idle, than to build warehouses to accommodate this traffic for two or three months of the year. Naturally, where there is a demand for equipment, box cars should never be used

for storage of wool, except during a reasonable loading period.

The variance in time and facilities for storage of wool have developed from the needs of the various territories served and the competition that the carriers have been required to meet. A representative of the only motor vehicle company appearing at the hearing testified, as already indicated, that his line had inaugurated the free storage at origins to meet the practice of rail lines. The rail lines, however, established the free storage greatly because of the competition of other motor vehicles being in a position to transport the wool directly to market in quantities less than carloads and thus avoid to a great extent the necessity for storage of an entire carload lot before shipment.

A reviewal of the proceedings before the Commission discloses that in none of them was free storage of wool at points of origin given specific consideration, although the question of storage in transit was considered in some of them. When the earlier proceedings were heard, no free storage existed at points of origin, but when some of the latter ones were considered that practice was authorized. The conclusion must be reached that in prescribing the level of the rates on wool this free storage was not a service that was specifically taken into consideration. The revenues received for the transportation of wool that is stored appear on this record to be adequate, and the Commission should find that the practices described herein are not shown to be unreasonable or otherwise in violation of law.

Frozen Food Locker Plants In the United States

Fourth Annual Count, July, 1941

Reported through the State Extension
Services

THE continuing growth of the frozen food locker industry is reflected in the fourth annual count of locker plants which shows 3,623 plants now open in 45 states. New plants reported since July, 1940, number 753. The average yearly increase for the period 1938 to 1941 is 785.

Some communities indicate that they now have sufficient locker facilities for current patronage. In other sections such as California, Texas, Mississippi, and Kansas, the rate of construction has increased during the past year. The fewest lockers per state are still reported from the East and Southeast.

Number of states reporting	1941	1940	1939	1938
locker plants	45	44	38	33
Total number of plants	3,623	2,870	1,861	1,260
Cooperative locker plants	11%	14%	10%	

The July, 1941, count of locker plants by states:

Alabama	13
Arizona	1
Arkansas	11
California	120
Colorado	49
Connecticut	1
Delaware	1
Florida	1
Georgia	1
Idaho	100
Illinois	221
Indiana	63
Iowa	471
Kansas	190
Kentucky	4
Louisiana	7
Maine	0
Maryland	3
Massachusetts	3
Michigan	80
Minnesota	321
Mississippi	23
Missouri	55
Montana	60
Nebraska	190
Nevada	0
New Hampshire	1
New Jersey	2
New Mexico	1
New York	20
North Carolina	4
North Dakota	60
Ohio	74
Oklahoma	93
Oregon	275
Pennsylvania	35
Rhode Island	0
South Carolina	2
South Dakota	110
Tennessee	27
Texas	146
Utah	45
Vermont	3
Virginia	7
Washington	347
West Virginia	1
Wisconsin	335
Wyoming	23

Frozen-food locker plants, which were originally set up largely to meet the farmers' need for a place to store their home-grown food supplies, are now being used quite extensively by city housewives who find it economical to buy their meat supplies, especially, in larger quantities and store them in a food locker plant.

Around the Range Country

WYOMING

While a great deal of hot weather occurred early in the month, it was not especially unfavorable for range interests. Light to moderate precipitation occurred fairly generally, every week, some localities receiving generous amounts. Consequently much new range growth has appeared. All livestock are in excellent condition, according to the consensus of reports.

Shell, Big Horn County

We have had more rains and better feed conditions this year (August 31) than for several years past.

All of the 1941 wool clip has been sold in this section. In this district our lambs are all sold as feeders at the ranch. The feeder lambs are bringing around 10 cents and the whitefaced ewe lambs a half-cent more. Yearling crossbred ewes are selling around here from between \$11 to \$13.

I find that all of our costs are going up. Last year we paid \$50 for herders, this year wages range from \$60 to \$70.

We need more watering places on the Taylor grazing lands because watering at the same pond all of the time destroys the range.

F. A. Ewen

Meeteetse, Park County

The weather and feed conditions in this section have been very good.

In this part of the country, I would say that 80 per cent of the 1941 wool clip is still unsold or consigned (August 23).

Nearly all of the fat lambs around here are sold at the ranches, bringing around \$10.50 per hundred. About the same price is being paid for feeder and whitefaced ewe lambs. Crossbred yearlings are going at \$10 a head.

All expenses are increasing, with wages about \$10 higher per month than a year ago.

I believe that coyotes are increasing in this section. The number of trappers we have at present is insufficient.

Frank Eychaner

The notes on weather conditions appearing under the names of the various states in *Around the Range Country*, are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau and based upon reports and publications for the month of August.

The Wool Grower welcomes and desires communications from interested readers in any part of the country for this department of the Wool Grower and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and of importance and significance to wool growers.

Rock Springs, Sweetwater County

At this writing (August 17) feed and weather conditions are good, especially when compared with two or three years ago.

There are about 35 carloads of 1941 wool left here unsold and not consigned.

We produce feeder lambs in this section, and they are bringing from 9½ to 10 cents with whitefaced ewe lambs up to 10½ cents.

All expenses are up from 15 to 20 per cent. Our herders are getting \$10 per month more than a year ago.

I believe that coyotes are less numerous than a year ago, principally due to trapping, denning, and poisoning.

It will certainly be a relief to me to get a ten-year permit on Taylor grazing lands.

Carson Livestock Co.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Temperatures ranged around the normal values during the month, and a little rain was reported from most stations every week. A few localities had excellent showers, especially early in the month. As a result of the dearth of rain in spots, pasturage was drying out appreciably, though livestock are still largely in good shape.

Sulphur, Meade County

We have had some fine rains during August and feed and weather conditions have been good (August 29).

Nearly all of the fat lambs in this

section are sold at the ranches. They have been selling at 10 cents and a little better. Whitefaced ewe lambs have brought as high as 11¼ cents, and yearling crossbred ewes around \$11.

All of our expense items have increased, including feed. Our herders are drawing around \$60 per month or from \$10 to \$20 more than a year ago.

Our coyote numbers are decreasing. We have organized a coyote association and also have government and private trappers.

Charles Russell

MONTANA

Temperature conditions have been favorable for livestock, ranges and haying, though a few comparatively warm days were reported. Precipitation was reported rather generally, every week, some sections having had sufficient rain. A few areas, however, could do with more rain. Livestock and range conditions generally were reported excellent, for this season of the year.

Wolf Creek, Lewis and Clark County

We are having some hot weather (August 23), and it has been dry, but feed conditions are better because of early June rains.

I would say that only about 5 per cent of our 1941 wool clip in this section is still held by growers.

The number of fat lambs in this locality being sold at the ranches is increasing; about 90 per cent are now marketed that way. Fat lambs are bringing 10 cents and feeders 9½ cents. Whitefaced ewe lambs are in demand and are bringing around 11 cents. The price paid for crossbred yearling ewes is around \$11.

All costs are up 10 per cent, especially labor, feed and supplies.

I believe that coyotes are more numerous in this section, principally due to the poor predatory animal program which the government now has.

William C. Steinbach

Plentywood, Sheridan County

In this section the weather and feed conditions (August 20) are about the

same as of August of the previous two or three years.

All of the 1941 wool clip is sold or consigned.

Crossbred yearling ewes are bringing \$9. No fat lambs are raised here, but feeder lambs are being contracted at 9¼ cents; whitefaced ewe lambs at 10¼ cents.

Camp supplies are up about \$5 per man and wages about \$10 more than last year.

Coyotes are less numerous here than a year ago. We have been using an airplane in this section.

Dr. J. C. Storkan

IDAHO

Light to moderate showers occurred quite generally, and with sufficient frequency to maintain pasturage in good condition nearly everywhere. Some showers were copious, and few if any areas have suffered for the want of rain. Seasonal temperatures prevailed, being favorable for livestock interests, including haying. Livestock continue in good condition.

Rexburg, Madison County

The weather and feed conditions are good here (August 20). We have had plenty of rain, more than average.

I think that most, if not all, of the wool is sold.

About 25 per cent of the fat lambs in this section are sold on the ranches. There was more contracting this year than usual. The price received at home for fat lambs is 10 cents, for feeders 9¾ cents, for whitefaced ewe lambs 11 cents, and crossbred yearling ewes have been bringing around \$10.50 a head.

The cost of camp supplies has increased about 25 per cent over a year ago and wages are \$10 higher.

The coyote situation seems to be about the same as last year.

J. H. Cooper and Sons

Rupert, Minidoka County

There has been lots of rain recently, and the range is the best that it has been for several years (August 18).

All of the wool in this section has either been sold or consigned.

Fat lambs in this locality, as a general rule, are not sold on the ranches; however, there have been some lambs sold at the shipping points. June fat lambs were sold at 11½ cents, and in August they brought \$10.10 per hundred. Feeder lambs weighed up at Green River are selling at 9½ cents. There have been no whitefaced ewe lambs sold up to date.

Camp supplies are steadily increasing in price. Wages of herders have gone up \$10 over last year.

The coyotes are more numerous in this section due to ineffective work of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Robert Brockie

Hansen, Twin Falls County

It seems to me that feed conditions are better than for many years past.

About three fourths of our lambs are sold at the ranches and all lambs have been bringing \$10 to \$10.50 per hundred. The latest price paid for crossbred yearling ewes was \$11.50 a head.

All feeds are much higher this year than last. I believe that everything is up 10 to 15 per cent.

Coyotes are more numerous this year because there hasn't been much trapping in this locality.

C. W. Coiner

PERCENTAGES OF NORMAL PRECIPITATION BY STATES

FOR AUGUST, 1941 (Preliminary)

	%
Arizona	95
California	210
Colorado	109
Idaho	292
Montana	144
Nevada	251
New Mexico	101
Oregon	362
South Dakota	81
Texas	113
Utah	130
Washington	272
Wyoming	209

Note—All of the percentage figures are based on average precipitation for the entire state as reported by all the Weather Bureau stations, which total around 100 in each state. It is possible, therefore, that a particular area in any state may have had more or less moisture than indicated in the above percentage figure.

WASHINGTON

Temperatures averaged near or somewhat above normal. Light scattered showers occurred quite generally, and while few stations reported generous downpours, range forage has been good. Consequently both range livestock and livestock on feed are reported in the best condition for many years.

OREGON

Seasonal temperatures occurred, favoring most interests. A little precipitation occurred at most stations practically every week, some stations reporting beneficial amounts, particularly in the mountains. A little hay and grain were damaged locally, east of the Cascades. Range feed continues plentiful, and livestock are in good condition.

CALIFORNIA

Temperatures have been near or slightly above normal, with much clear weather throughout the state, excepting only for fogginess or cloudiness along the coast. A few local thundershowers occurred in the mountains, but as a rule no precipitation of consequence occurred in the agricultural areas. However, while pastures and ranges continue dry, they are furnishing ample feed, and livestock are doing well.

Modesto, Stanislaus County

Feed conditions were above normal on August 1, and for the month as a whole about 15 per cent better as compared with the previous two or three years.

I still have all of my 1941 wool clip on hand.

All lambs in this section are sold at the ranches. Feeder and fat lambs have been selling at the same price, from 10 to 10¾ cents. There are no whitefaced lambs raised in this section, but yearling ewes are selling for \$10 to \$10.50 per head.

Camp supplies are from 10 to 15 per cent higher than a year ago. Wool bags have doubled in price, shearing is higher, and all feeds are much higher.

(Continued on page 42)

Prices at the National Ram Sale

By J. M. Jones

Average Sale Prices—1939-40-41

	1939		1940		1941	
	No. Sold	Price Per Head	No. Sold	Price Per Head	No. Sold	Price Per Head
RAMBOUILLETS:						
Single Studs	26	111.15	30	131.50	29	\$202.07
Registered Pens of 5	61	28.21	71	44.28	66	71.55
Range Rams	125	28.76	123	29.76	193	47.94
HAMPSHIRE:						
Single Studs	15	\$140.07	31	\$101.61	27	171.48
Registered Pens of 5	38	37.58	50	42.46	71	69.24
Range Rams						
Yearlings	197	35.70	197	29.53	172	50.38
Lambs	207	25.06	179	25.50	130	41.19
SUFFOLKS:						
Single Studs	36	249.93	40	165.00	43	338.48
Registered Pens of 5	73	51.67	112	42.79	84	73.11
Range Rams						
Yearlings	182	93.63	202	36.56	128	49.61
Lambs	91	36.65	83	32.90	108	38.66
CORRIEDALES:						
Single Studs	9	107.78	4	102.50	5	135.00
Registered Pens of 5	8	53.00	10	62.00	13	57.38
Range Yearlings	5	70.00	8	25.00	24	50.62
COTSWOLDS:						
Range Rams	10	27.50	10	27.00	11	38.45
LINCOLNS:						
Single Studs					4	123.12
Registered Pens of 5	6	21.00			13	36.00
Range Rams	6	15.00	5	50.00		
PANAMAS:						
Range Rams	57	59.47	50	51.50	78	79.31
CROSSBREDS:						
Lincoln-Rambouillets	12	27.50	38	35.00	143	36.99
Suffolk-Hampshires	128	26.17	111	22.56	48	32.67



The top yearling stud ram sold by Floyd T. Fox, Silverton, Oregon, to Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon, Idaho, for \$1250.

The high quality of rams for sale, the good lamb market, and a reassuring wool market were the main reasons for the higher than usual prices at the sale. The Suffolk section of the sale bore this out with 43 single stud Suffolks making the high average of \$338.

Rambouillets

Rambouillets were materially higher in all classes. The John K. Madsen stud ram, purchased by George L. Beal of Ephraim, Utah, brought the top price in this breed of \$550. The Nielson Brothers Sheep Company brought the second high in the stud class going to F. R. Christensen of Ephraim, Utah, at \$500. The high registered pen of five was sold by Nielson Brothers to M. A. Gonzales of Abiquiu, New Mexico.

This breed continues to show improvement in the quality of smoothness and length of staple as against the wrinkled dense fleece type of some years back.

Hampshires

Although the number of rams sold in this breed decreased somewhat from last year's sale, the general average price increased \$24 per head.

The top honors for the single stud went to Robert Blastock of Filer, Idaho. The ram was purchased by O. D. Glenn of Crawford, Colorado, for \$375. Second honor was taken by the Straloch Farm, Davis, California, for a stud ram lamb sold to Harrison Davis of Dorchester, Texas, for \$315. In the pens of five registered rams, Edward Sargent

THE first year of the second quarter-century of the National Ram Sale saw prices higher than for a good many years, reflecting in only one department the many increased costs the sheepman will have to bear in order to keep his industry in working condition.

This year's averages were higher than last year's in each breed and each class with one exception, the Corriedale registered pens of five. The Suffolk single studs topped the sale.

The general average for the 1504 head sold was \$63.23, which was \$23 higher than the 1940 average on 1454 head.

The breed averages for this year's sale were as follows: 288 Rambouillets averaged \$68.87, 400 Hampshires (including lambs) averaged \$58.92, and 363 Suffolks (including lambs) averaged \$86.01.

of Chama, New Mexico, paid the high price of \$125 to H. L. Finch, Soda Springs, Idaho. The stud ram lambs seemed to be in good demand with an average of \$194 for eight head sold. Most of these rams had size, style, and were well boned.

Suffolks

The sensational sales came in this breed with Laidlaw and Brockie of Muldoon, Idaho, paying the top price of \$1,250 for a stud ram raised by Floyd T. Fox of Silverton, Oregon. No one in the stands was asleep when the bidding was over on this ram. The feeling was similar to that of having seen a good horse race, the bidding was so rapid and short. Second honors went to B. B. Burroughs of Homedale, Idaho, for a 3-year-old stud ram purchased by W. P. Hubbard of Junction City, Oregon, for \$1,000. These were the only two rams that topped the thousand-dollar mark.

There were 26 different breeders entering Suffolks in the sale, and all of them showed some fine animals, as evidenced by the average of \$86 for the 363 head sold, with the 43 stud rams averaging \$338.

Panamas and Other Breeds

There were 148 head sold under this division, with Panamas comprising 53 per cent of this group. There were no single stud rams sold in the Panama group, but the high pen of five went to Edward Sargent, Chama, New Mexico, for \$160, sold by the University of Idaho. Three breeders entered in this class as against one last year.

The Corriedale top went to the McIntyre Ranch Company of Magrath, Alberta, Canada, for \$200, bred by the Utah State Agricultural College. In this breed 42 rams were entered by six breeders.

Eleven Cotswolds consigned by two breeders averaged \$38.45.

Three breeders entered 17 head of the Lincoln breed for an average of \$56.50.

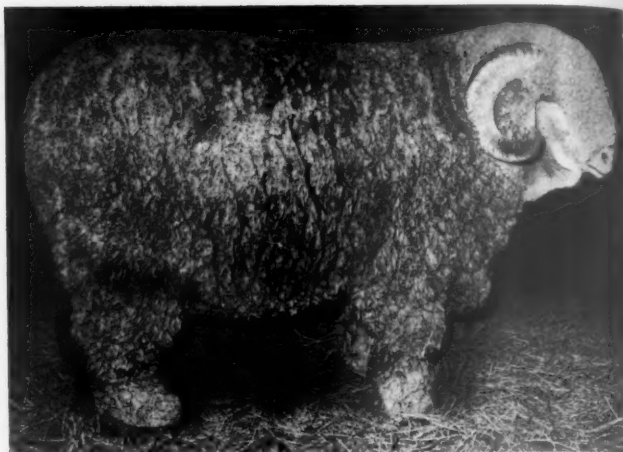
Crossbreds

The numbers sold in this division this year showed some gain, with the greatest number in the Lincoln-Rambouillet cross, which is just the reverse of last year's sale when the Suffolk-Hampshire cross predominated. Nine breeders entered rams in this division with an average of \$35.90 paid for 191 head.

Breeders from the following sections sold rams at the sale: California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming, and Alberta, British Columbia, and Ontario, Canada.

The distribution of the rams into the different sections following the sale was: California, 44; Colorado, 228; Idaho, 117; Montana, 37; Nevada, 34; New Mexico, 32; Oregon, 5; South Dakota, 7; Texas, 80; Utah, 877; Wyoming, 40; and Alberta, Canada, 3.

The general consensus of opinion was that prices were "high enough," and that the numbers offered took care of the general demand.



Yearling stud Rambouillet ram sold by Nielson Bros. Sheep Co., Ephraim, Utah, to F. R. Christensen, of the same place, for \$500. The top ram in this breed was purchased for \$550 by George L. Beal, Ephraim, Utah, from The John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.



The top yearling stud ram in the Hampshire breed sold by Robert Blastock, Filer, Idaho, to O. D. Glenn, Crawford, Colorado, for \$375.



The top yearling Corriedale stud ram sold by the Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah, to McIntyre Ranch Co., Magrath, Alberta, Canada, for \$200.



Top pen of five registered Hampshire yearling rams sold by H. L. Finch (right), Soda Springs, Idaho, to Edward Sargent, Chama, New Mexico, at \$125 a head. Mr. Finch's son is behind the rams.

Sellers, Buyers and Prices in the Sale

RAMBOUILLETS

	Per Head Price		Per Head Price
Adney Sisters Rambouillet Co., Corinne, Utah—		Lot 26, 4 range rams to W. D. Beers.....	46.00
Lot 1, 5 range rams to I. F. Haines, Rocky Ford, Colorado.....	46.00	Lot 27, 12 range rams to Leland W. Redd, Blanding, Ut.....	39.00
Lot 2, 7 range rams to W. D. Beers, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	35.00	Dwight E. Hansen, Collinston, Utah—	
Lot 69, 10 range rams to E. A. Henroid, Ely, Nevada.....	33.00	Lot 28, 1 stud ram to George A. Jorgenson, Ephraim, Ut.....	150.00
Voyle Bagley, Greenwich, Utah—		Lot 29, 1 stud ram to Reid Coppinger.....	90.00
Lot 3, 1 stud ram to Reid Coppinger, Durango, Colorado.....	150.00	Lot 30, 5 registered rams to William Martin,	
Lot 4, 1 stud ram to Reid Coppinger.....	90.00	Belle Fourche, S. D.....	60.00
Lot 5, 5 registered rams to R. M. Oldroyd, Fairview, Utah.....	59.00	Lot 31, 5 registered rams to Ray Holloway, Bozeman, M.....	50.00
Lot 6, 7 range rams to L. & A. Bertagnole, Salt Lake City, U.....	39.00	Lot 32, 10 range rams to W. D. Beers.....	40.00
Lot 7, 8 range rams to L. & A. Bertagnole.....	45.00	Lot 33, 10 range rams to E. A. Henroid.....	40.00
George L. Beal & Sons, Ephraim, Utah—		E. S. Hansen & Sons, East Garland, Utah—	
Lot 8, 1 stud ram to John K. Madsen, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.....	200.00	Lot 34, 5 range rams to Ray Holloway.....	45.00
Lot 9, 1 stud ram to Reid Coppinger.....	150.00	Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah—	
Lot 10, 1 stud ram to Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah.....	300.00	Lot 35, 1 stud ram to Charles Redd, LaSal, Utah.....	250.00
Lot 11, 6 registered rams to C. B. Wardlaw, Del Rio, Texas.....	77.50	Lot 36, 1 stud ram to Reid Coppinger.....	170.00
Lot 12, 7 range rams to C. B. Wardlaw.....	55.00	Lot 37, 1 stud ram to D. E. Hansen, Collinston, Utah.....	160.00
Lot 13, 10 range rams to C. W. Morgan, Nephi, Utah.....	45.00	Lot 38, 5 registered rams to Reid Coppinger.....	115.00
Beckton Stock Farm, Sheridan, Wyoming—		Lot 39, 10 range rams to T. T. Wright, Salt Lake City, U.....	55.00
Lot 14, 1 stud ram to I. F. Haines.....	60.00	Lot 40, 10 range rams to C. B. Wardlaw.....	60.00
Lot 15, 10 range rams to C. B. Wardlaw.....	36.00	Lot 41, 10 range rams to Leland W. Redd.....	48.00
Branch Agricultural College, Cedar City, Utah—		Lot 42, 5 range rams to W. D. Beers.....	47.00
Lot 16, 1 stud ram to Howard Sheridan, Hoover, So. Dak.....	250.00	A. E. Holmquist & Sons, Twin Falls, Idaho—	
Lot 17, 1 stud ram to W. L. Hammond, Buffalo, Wyo.....	175.00	Lot 43, 9 range rams to Jensen-Gill Sheep Co.,	
Lot 18, 5 registered rams to J. W. Jarvis, Durango, Colo.....	55.00	Mt. Pleasant, Utah.....	41.00
F. R. Christensen, Ephraim, Utah—		George A. Jorgenson & Son, Ephraim, Utah—	
Lot 19, 1 stud ram to Reid Coppinger.....	150.00	Lot 44, 1 stud ram to Reid Coppinger.....	90.00
Lot 20, 1 stud ram to E. L. Denney, Downey, Idaho.....	225.00	Lot 45, 5 registered rams to James Nielsen, Spanish	
Lot 21, 1 stud ram to Reid Coppinger.....	125.00	Fork, Utah.....	60.00
Lot 22, 5 registered rams to Rulon S. Wood, Cedar City, Ut.....	75.00	Lot 46, 10 range rams to Martin Blanc, Price, Utah.....	47.00
Lot 23, 5 range rams to H. H. Bitner, Salt Lake City, Ut.....	50.00	John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah—	
S. E. Christensen, Ephraim, Utah—		Lot 47, 1 stud ram to George L. Beal, Ephraim, Utah.....	550.00
Lot 24, 1 stud ram to Reid Coppinger.....	85.00	Lot 48, 1 stud ram to Reid Coppinger.....	170.00
Lot 25, 5 registered rams to I. F. Haines.....	53.00	Lot 49, 1 stud ram to Voyle Bagley, Greenwich, Utah.....	290.00
		Lot 50, 5 registered rams to Okelberry Brothers, Goshen, U.....	115.00
		Lot 51, 5 range rams to C. B. Wardlaw.....	58.00
		Lot 52, 10 range rams to T. E. Jeremy, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	58.00
		Lot 53, 10 range rams to Reid Coppinger.....	81.00

Pen of four top Lincoln rams sold by Ernest Robson & Sons, Denfield, Ontario, Canada, to Williams & Pauly, Deer Lodge, Montana, at \$45 a head.



	Price Per Head
Nielson Brothers Sheep Co., Ephraim, Utah—	
Lot 54, 1 stud ram to F. R. Christensen, Ephraim, Utah.....	500.00
Lot 55, 1 stud ram to J. K. Madsen.....	425.00
Lot 56, 1 stud ram to G. A. Hansen, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	310.00
Lot 57, 5 registered rams to M. A. Gonzales, Abiquiu, N. M.....	117.50
Lot 58, 4 range rams to Roy Okelberry, Goshen, Utah.....	77.00
Devon H. Peterson, Ephraim, Utah—	
Lot 60, 1 stud ram to Warren E. Johnson, Spearfish, S. D.....	100.00
Lot 61, 2 registered rams to B. Montejo, LaPlata, N. M.....	50.00
D. L. Sargent, Cedar City, Utah—	
Lot 62, 1 stud ram to W. L. Hammond.....	105.00
Lot 63, 1 stud ram to Clarence Lamoreaux, Cedar City, Ut.....	175.00
Lot 65, 4 registered rams to L. & A. Bertagnole.....	50.00
University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho—	
Lot 66, 4 registered rams to Ray Holloway.....	40.00
Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah—	
Lot 67, 1 stud ram to W. L. Hammond.....	200.00
Lot 68, 1 stud ram to James Walker, Lander, Wyoming.....	165.00

HAMPSHIRE

Robert Blastock, Filer, Idaho—	
Lot 103 1 stud ram lamb to E. A. Veo, Cimarron, Colorado.....	200.00
Lot 104, 1 stud ram lamb to Malcolm Moncreiffe, Big Horn, Wyoming.....	250.00
Lot 105, 1 stud ram to O. D. Glenn, Crawford, Colorado.....	375.00
Lot 106, 5 registered rams to Charles F. Jacobs, Norwood, Colorado.....	76.00
Lot 107, 10 range ram lambs to Rees T. Jenkins, Johnstonville, California.....	60.00
Lot 108, 10 range rams to Ira B. Sharp, Salt Lake City, U.....	70.00
Lot 169, 10 range rams to S. M. Jorgensen, Salina, Utah.....	45.00
Lot 170, 10 range rams to L. W. Fitzgerald, Draper, Utah.....	42.00
Thomas B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho—	
Lot 109, 9 range rams to Ira B. Sharp.....	52.00
Canadian Pacific Railway, Calgary, Alberta, Canada—	
Lot 110, 5 registered rams to B. Montejo, LaPlata, N. M.....	82.00

H. L. Finch, Soda Springs, Idaho—

Lot 111, 1 stud ram to E. A. Veo.....	250.00
Lot 112, 1 stud ram to E. A. Veo.....	180.00
Lot 113, 1 stud ram to E. A. Veo.....	210.00
Lot 114, 5 registered rams to Edward Sargent, Chama, New Mexico.....	125.00

Craig C. Fisher, Heber, Utah—

Lot 115, 1 stud ram to William Coleman, Heber, Utah.....	60.00
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Foothills Farm, Carlton, Oregon—

Lot 116, 10 registered rams to Verva Bowen, Rifle, Colo.....	37.00
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R. W. Hogg & Sons, Salem, Oregon—

Lot 117, 1 stud ram lamb to Elmer Bair, Carbondale, Colo.....	105.00
Lot 118, 1 stud ram to E. A. Veo.....	170.00
Lot 119, 5 registered ram lambs to Carl L. Wood, Rifle, C.....	70.00
Lot 120, 5 registered rams to Rees T. Jenkins.....	84.00
Lot 121, 10 range ram lambs to Cook Sheep Co., Lima, Mont.....	45.00

Matthews Brothers, Ovid, Idaho—

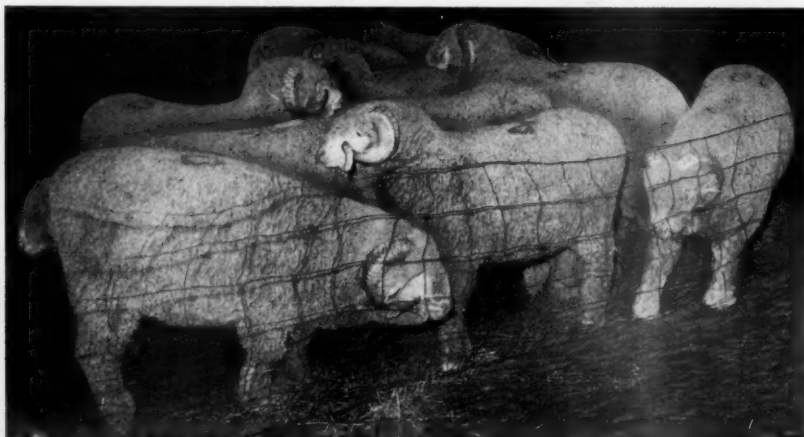
Lot 129, 1 stud ram to Willard Turner, Nampa, Idaho.....	125.00
Lot 130, 1 stud ram to Willard Turner.....	200.00
Lot 131, 1 stud ram to Wayne W. Coe, Portland, Oregon.....	155.00

Malcolm Moncreiffe, Big Horn, Wyoming—

Lot 132, 1 stud ram to Robert Blastock, Filer, Idaho.....	275.00
Lot 133, 1 stud ram to Dave Waddell, Amity, Oregon.....	170.00
Lot 134, 1 stud ram to Dell Singleton, American Fork, Ut.....	155.00
Lot 135, 5 registered rams to F. W. Price & Son, Montrose, Colorado.....	75.00
Lot 136, 25 range rams to Sylvester Broadbent, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	50.00
Lot 137, 25 range rams to William Coleman.....	46.00
Lot 138, 25 range rams to Sylvester Broadbent.....	47.00
Lot 139, 25 range rams to J. H. Allen, Draper, Utah.....	38.00

Montana State College, Bozeman, Montana—

Lot 140, 1 stud ram to E. A. Veo.....	105.00
Lot 141, 1 stud ram to Carl Brookshire, Steamboat Springs, Colorado.....	95.00



A pen of ten Rambouillet range rams sold by Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah, to C. B. Wardlaw, President of the National Wool Growers Association, Del Rio, Texas, at \$60 a head.

	Price Per Head
Lot 142, 1 stud ram to E. H. Street, Richfield, Utah.....	100.00
Lot 143, 5 registered rams to W. E. Lichliter, Dolores, Colo.	60.00
Mt. Haggin Land & Livestock Co., Anaconda, Montana—	
Lot 144, 1 stud ram to C. N. Carlsen, Ovid, Idaho.....	125.00
Lot 145, 1 stud ram lam to E. H. Street.....	175.00
Lot 146, 1 stud ram to Fred Whittingham, Cimarron, Colo.	140.00
Lot 147, 5 registered rams to Charles F. Jacobs.....	80.00
Lot 148, 25 range ram lambs to A. M. Bertagnole, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	44.00
Lot 149, 25 range ram lambs to Sylvester Broadbent.....	38.00
Lot 150, 25 range ram lambs to Kippen Bros., Morgan, U.	38.00
Lot 151, 10 range rams to L. & A. Bertagnole, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	70.00
Lot 152, 23 range rams to Ira B. Sharp.....	61.00
Albert Pearson, Oakley, Utah—	
Lot 154, 4 registered ram lambs to L. & A. Bertagnole.....	34.00
George A. Reed, Burley, Idaho—	
Lot 155, 5 registered rams to Jack Powers, Salt Lake City, U.	66.00
Lot 156, 5 range ram lambs to W. E. Lichliter.....	60.00
Lot 157, 5 range ram lambs to Dave Howard, Woods Cross, Utah.....	51.00
Ernest Robson & Sons, Denfield, Ontario, Canada—	
Lot 158, 1 stud ram to E. A. Veo.....	110.00
Lot 159, 5 registered rams to J. T. Murdock, Heber, Utah	50.00
P. J. Rock & Son, Drumheller, Alberta, Canada—	
Lot 160, 5 registered rams to Ed Sargent.....	75.00
Dell Singleton, American Fork, Utah—	
Lot 161, 10 range ram lambs to W. C. Boley, American Fork, Utah.....	30.00
Lot 162, 15 range ram lambs to Ira B. Sharp.....	30.00
Straloch Farm, Davis, California—	
Lot 163, 1 stud ram lamb to Malcolm Moncreiffe.....	190.00
Lot 164, 1 stud ram lamb to Matthews Brothers, Ovid, Ida.	195.00
Lot 165, 1 stud ram lamb to Harrison Davis, Dorchester, T.	315.00
Lot 166, 2 registered ram lambs to O. C. Snow, Richfield, Utah.....	97.50
Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah—	
Lot 167, 1 stud ram to Charles O. Oliver, Carbondale, Colo.	95.00
Lot 168, 1 stud ram to Wayne W. Coe.....	105.00

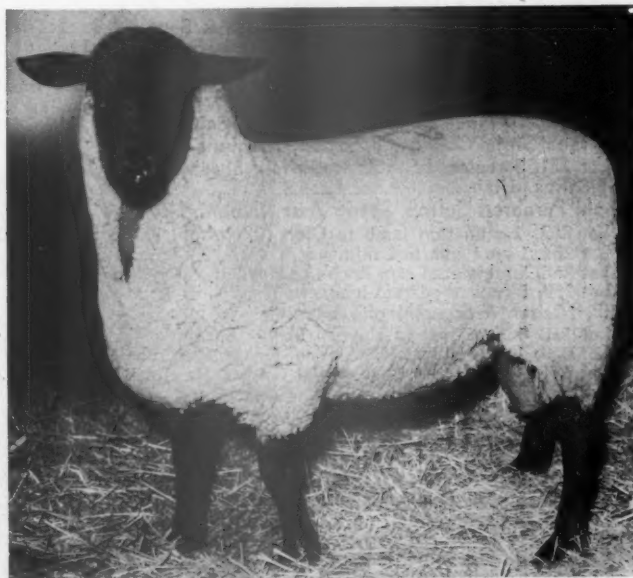
SUFFOLKS

Michael Barclay, Blackfoot, Idaho—	
Lot 201, 10 range ram lambs to Golden Porter, Morgan, U.	34.00
Lot 202, 10 range ram lambs to D. H. Adams, Layton, Ut.	36.00
Bruce M. Barnard, Dolores, Colorado—	
Lot 203, 6 range rams to H. A. Tyzack, Vernal, Utah.....	50.00
Lot 204, 6 range rams to Pat Graves, Rawlins, Wyoming.....	52.00



A three-year-old stud ram sold by B. B. Burroughs (holding ram), Homedale, Idaho, to W. P. Hubbard, Junction City, Oregon, for \$1,000.

	Price Per Head
Bartlett Brothers, Vauxhall, Alberta, Canada—	
Lot 205 1 stud ram to Tracy W. Hess, Farmington, Utah....	290.00
Lot 206, 4 registered ram lambs to Bolten & Davis, Hayden, Colorado.....	82.00
B. B. Burroughs, Homedale, Idaho—	
Lot 207, 1 stud 2-year-old ram to Dave Waddell, Amity Oregon.....	280.00
Lot 208, 1 stud 3-year-old ram to W. P. Hubbard, Junction City, Oregon.....	1000.00
Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Calgary, Alberta, Canada—	
Lot 209, 1 stud ram to Glenn Nelson, Price, Utah.....	525.00
Lot 210, 1 stud ram to Forest Larsen, Blackfoot, Idaho.....	250.00
Lot 211, 1 stud ram to Michael Barclay, Blackfoot, Idaho	250.00
Lot 212, 5 registered rams to Frank Oneida, Shoshone, Ida.	75.00
Lot 213, 10 range rams to F. Bertagnole, Salt Lake City, U.	49.00
Lot 214, 10 range rams to G. W. Swan, Kaysville, Utah....	48.00
Clarindale Stock Farm, Vauxhall, Alberta, Canada—	
Lot 215, 10 range ram lambs to Howard Vaughn, Dixon, Cal.	44.00
H. L. Finch, Soda Springs, Idaho—	
Lot 216, 1 stud ram to Michael Barclay.....	250.00
Lot 217, 1 stud ram to Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon, Ida.	650.00
Lot 218, 1 stud ram to M. H. Manning, Burley, Idaho.....	400.00
Floyd T. Fox, Silverton, Oregon—	
Lot 219, 1 stud ram to Predmore Brothers, Rupert, Idaho	400.00
Lot 220, 1 stud ram to Glenn Nelson.....	325.00
Lot 221, 1 stud ram to George Q. Spencer, Payson, Utah....	325.00
Lot 222, 1 stud ram to Laidlaw & Brockie.....	1250.00
Lot 225, 5 range ram lambs to Royal M. Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	50.00
Lot 226, 10 range ram lambs to Reuben D. Gardner, Spanish Fork, Utah.....	31.00
Tracy W. Hess, Farmington, Utah—	
Lot 228, 5 registered ram lambs to Howard Vaughn.....	45.00
Lot 229, 10 range ram lambs to H. A. Tyzack.....	30.00
Lot 310, 5 range rams to I. H. Nash & Son, Weston, Ida.	39.00
Charles Howland, Cambridge, Idaho—	
Lot 230, 1 stud ram to Laidlaw & Brockie.....	500.00
Lot 231, 10 range ram lambs to Roy J. Retherford Lewis, Colorado.....	35.00
Walter P. Hubbard, Junction City, Oregon—	
Lot 234, 1 stud ram lamb to Laidlaw & Brockie.....	500.00
Lot 235, 1 stud ram to B. B. Burroughs, Homedale, Idaho	500.00
Lot 236, 1 stud ram to Bolten & Davis.....	200.00
Lot 237, 1 stud ram to Charles Howland, Cambridge, Ida.	260.00
Lot 238, 3 registered rams to Hayden Valley Sheep Co., Hayden, Colorado.....	117.50



The top stud ram lamb sold by Walter P. Hubbard, Junction City, Oregon, to Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon, Idaho, for \$500.



A top pen of ten range rams sold by Mt. Haggin Land & Livestock Co., Anaconda, Montana, to L. & A. Bertagnole, Salt Lake City, Utah, at \$70 head. Younger members of the Bertagnole family are at the right. Robert Blastock, Filer, Idaho, sold a pen of ten to Ira B. Sharp, Salt Lake City, Utah, for the same price.

	Price Per Head		Price Per Head
Kelsey & Turner, Burley, Idaho—		J. H. Patrick Estate, Iderton, Ontario, Canada—	
Lot 239, 1 stud ram to Glenn N. Nelson.....	525.00	Lot 271, 1 stud ram to Glenn Nelson.....	310.00
Lot 240, 1 stud ram to Laidlaw & Brockie.....	400.00	Lot 272, 1 stud ram to Laidlaw & Brockie.....	425.00
Lot 240, 4 registered rams to Burnett Livestock Co., Buffalo, Wyoming.....	125.00	Lot 273, 1 stud ram to Michael Barclay.....	275.00
Lot 241, 4 range ram lambs to Howard Vaughn.....	68.00	Lot 274, 1 stud ram to Bolten & Davis.....	200.00
Mack J. Knight, Kamas, Utah—		Lot 275, 5 registered rams to David G. Smith.....	81.00
Lot 242, 5 range ram lambs to Thomas Mills, Stone, Idaho.....	25.00	Lot 276, 5 registered rams to Paul Jensen, Meeker, Colo.....	81.00
Lot 243, 9 range rams to Stewart Ranch, Salt Lake City, U.....	28.00	Lot 277, 8 range rams to H. L. Finch.....	52.00
Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon, Idaho—		Lot 278, 10 registered ewes to Charles R. Kippen, Morgan, Utah.....	56.00
Lot 244, 5 range ram lambs to I. H. Nash & Sons.....	61.00	Douglas Piggot, McMurdo, Golden, British Columbia, Canada—	
Lot 245, 5 range ram lambs to H. L. Finch, Soda Spgs., Ida.....	65.00	Lot 279, 1 stud ram to A. J. Siddoway, Teton, Idaho.....	350.00
Lot 246, 14 range ram lambs to Royal M. Smith.....	37.00	William B. Shipley, Salt Lake City, Utah—	
Lot 247, 5 range rams to Warren Cogdill, Slater, Colorado.....	100.00	Lot 281, 1 stud ram to Hayden Valley Sheep Co.....	70.00
Lot 248, 10 range rams to W. A. Banks, Vernal, Utah.....	50.00	George Q. Spencer, Payson, Utah—	
Lot 249, 10 range rams to D. G. Smith, Salt Lake City, U.....	76.00	Lot 282, 5 registered ram lambs to Howard Vaughn.....	40.00
Montana State College, Bozeman, Montana—		Lot 283, 10 range ram lambs to Bruce M. Barnard, Dolores, Colorado.....	28.00
Lot 251, 3 registered rams to Suffolk Sheep Co., Salina, Utah.....	140.00	Suffolkdale Meadows, Iderton, Ontario, Canada—	
Nephi Purebred Suffolk Sheep Assn., Nephi, Utah—		Lot 284, 1 stud ram to Michael Barclay.....	250.00
Lot 252, 1 stud ram lamb to Glen N. Nelson, Price, Utah.....	90.00	Lot 285, 1 stud ram to A. M. Shubert, Montrose, Colo.....	425.00
Lot 254, 1 stud ram to Laidlaw & Brockie.....	150.00	Lot 286, 1 stud ram to Laidlaw & Brockie.....	500.00
Lot 255, 5 registered ram lambs to Hayden Valley Sheep Co.....	45.00	Lot 287, 1 stud 2-year-old ram to Bolten & Davis.....	200.00
Lot 256, 5 registered ram lambs to Tony Nielson, Arco, Ida.....	50.00	Lot 288, 5 registered rams to Ray Holloway, Bozeman, M.....	85.00
S. P. Nielsen & Sons, Nephi, Utah—		Lot 289, 4 registered rams to Pat Graves.....	94.00
Lot 258, 1 stud ram to Hayden Valley Sheep Co.....	90.00	Lot 291, 13 range rams to Leland R. Smith, Hayden, Colo.....	45.00
Lot 259, 1 stud ram to E. A. Veo, Cimarron, Colorado.....	110.00	Lot 292, 12 range rams to L. R. & C. E. Steadman, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	41.00
Lot 260, 4 registered rams to Pat Graves, Rawlins, Wyo.....	75.00	Lot 296, 5 registered ewes to A. O. Daman, Burley, Ida.....	52.00
W. S. O'Neil, Denfield, Ontario, Canada—		Thomas & Patrick, Heber, Utah—	
Lot 261, 1 stud ram to Glen Nelson.....	200.00	Lot 297, 1 stud ram to Frank Oneida, Shoshone, Idaho.....	200.00
Lot 262, 1 stud ram to Michael Barclay.....	190.00	Lot 298, 1 stud ram to Suffolk Sheep Co.....	150.00
Lot 263, 1 stud ram to Michael Barclay.....	190.00	University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho—	
Lot 264, 1 stud ram to G. N. Winder, Craig, Colorado.....	190.00	Lot 301, 1 stud ram to B. R. Meek, Preston, Idaho.....	210.00
Lot 265, 5 registered rams to Pat Graves.....	76.00	Lot 302, 1 stud ram to Laidlaw & Brockie.....	400.00
Lot 266, 5 registered rams to Rulon S. Wood, Cedar City, U.....	75.00	Lot 303, 1 stud ram to Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Calgary, Alberta, Canada.....	300.00
Lot 267, 16 range rams to H. J. Clegg, Tooele, Utah.....	45.00	Lot 304, 5 registered rams to Pat Graves.....	85.00
Lot 268, 8 range rams to Stewart Ranch.....	31.00	John J. Wolton, Fontenelle, Wyoming—	
Lot 269, 8 registered ewes to F. A. Thorley, Cedar City, U.....	40.00	Lot 309, 7 registered rams to L. S. Smart, Logan, Utah.....	25.00
Lot 270, 5 registered ewes to Thomas J. Chester, Soda Springs, Idaho.....	40.00		

CORRIEDALES

Price
Per Head

Elkington Brothers, Idaho Falls, Idaho—	
Lot 402, 4 registered rams to John Archabal, Boise, Ida.....	54.00
A. L. King, Cheyenne, Wyoming—	
Lot 403, 1 stud ram to O. D. Lampman, Livingston, Mont.	125.00
Lot 404, 5 range rams to C. B. Wardlaw, Del Rio, Texas.....	30.00
J. W. Matthews, Burley, Idaho—	
Lot 407, 1 stud ram to A. M. Nelson, Miles City, Mont.....	100.00
Lot 408, 1 stud ram to C. B. Wardlaw.....	100.00
Lot 409, 4 registered rams to C. B. Wardlaw.....	50.00
Lot 410, 5 registered rams to A. M. Nelson.....	66.00
Ervol O. Olsen, Salt Lake City, Utah—	
Lot 412, 9 range rams to Lawrence Henroid, McGill, Nev.	60.00
Lot 465, 5 range rams to Lawrence Henroid.....	55.00
Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah—	
Lot 413, 1 stud ram to McIntyre Ranch Co., Magrath, Alberta, Canada.....	200.00
Lot 414, 1 stud ram to McIntyre Ranch Co.....	150.00
Cyrus Young, St. Anthony, Idaho—	
Lot 415, 5 range rams to Adam Patterson Co., Ogden, Ut.	50.00

COTSWOLDS

A. Foster Rhoades, Hanna, Utah—	
Lot 416, 5 range rams to Covey Brothers, Cokeville, Wyo.	39.00
Ernest Robson & Sons, Denfield, Ontario, Canada—	
Lot 418, 6 registered rams to Jacob Sheep Co., Pleasant Grove, Utah.....	38.00

LINCOLNS

Mark B. Hanson, Spanish Fork, Utah—	
Lot 419, 1 stud ram to Howard Haynes, Salt Lake City, Ut.	140.00
Lot 420, 4 registered rams to Raymond D. Farmer, Whitewater, Colorado.....	32.00
Ernest Robson & Sons, Denfield, Ontario, Canada—	
Lot 422, 1 stud ram to Herb Jolley, Newcastle, Colorado..	110.00
Lot 423, 1 stud 3-year-old ram to Carl Osborn, Fruita, Colo.	175.00
Lot 423, 4 registered rams to Williams & Pauly, Deer Lodge, Montana.....	45.00
Suffolkdale Meadows, Ilderton, Ontario, Canada—	
Lot 424, 1 stud 2-year-old ram to Mark B. Hanson, Spanish Fork, Utah.....	67.50
Lot 426, 5 registered rams to Roy R. Moore, Evanston, Wyo.	32.00

PANAMAS

Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon, Idaho—	
Lot 427, 5 range rams to R. Bruce Sullivan, Durango, Colo.	100.00
Lot 428, 5 range rams to M. A. Gonzales, Abiquiu, N. M.....	100.00
Lot 429, 10 range rams to W. O. Col'ard, Huntsville, Ut.	82.00
Lot 430, 10 range rams to John Archabal, Boise, Idaho.....	80.00
Lot 431, 10 range rams to John Archabal.....	80.00
Lot 432, 10 range rams to John Archabal.....	80.00
D. L. Sargent, Cedar City, Utah—	
Lot 433, 9 range ram lambs to Hugh Clark, Denver, Colo.	37.00
Lot 464, 9 range ram lambs to Hugh Clark.....	37.00
University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho—	
Lot 434, 5 range rams to Ed Sargent, Chama, N. M.....	160.00
Lot 435, 5 range rams to Roger Gillis, Del Rio, Texas.....	100.00

COLUMBIA

Price
Per Head

Mark B. Hanson, Spanish Fork, Utah—	
Lot 468, 1 yearling ram to Mt. Haggin L. & L. S. Co., Anaconda, Montana.....	150.00

COLUMBIA-LINCOLN-RAMBOUILLETS

Mark B. Hanson, Spanish Fork, Utah—	
Lot 436, 7 range rams to J. G. Condas, Salt Lake City, U.	66.00

COLUMBIA-RAMBOUILLETS

Mt. Haggin Land & Livestock Co., Anaconda, Montana—	
Lot 437, 25 range ram lambs to M. Jorgensen, Salina, U.	25.00
Lot 438, 25 range lambs to S. M. Nielsen, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.....	24.00
Lot 439, 25 range ram lambs to C. B. Wardlaw.....	24.00

COTSWOLD-RAMBOUILLETS

A. Foster Rhoades, Hanna, Utah—	
Lot 440, 15 range rams to Hugh Clark, Denver, Colo.....	45.00

LINCOLN-RAMBOUILLETS

Beckton Stock Farm, Sheridan, Wyoming—	
Lot 441, 10 range rams to L. R. & C. E. Steadman, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	35.00
Lot 463, 15 range rams to Carl H. Seely, Castle Dale, Ut.	40.00
Mark Bradford, Spanish Fork, Utah—	
Lot 442, 5 range rams to L. S. Smart, Logan, Utah.....	46.00
Lot 443, 10 range rams to T. T. Wright, Salt Lake City, Ut.	43.00
Lot 444, 10 range rams to C. L. Williams, Blackfoot, Ida.	39.00
Lot 445, 6 range rams to C. L. Williams.....	35.00
Lot 447, 10 range rams to A. M. Bertagnole, Salt Lake City	40.00

Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah—

Lot 449, 5 range rams to Adam Patterson Co., Ogden, Ut.	45.00
Lot 450, 10 range rams to A. A. Callister, Salt Lake City	30.00
Lot 451, 10 range rams to L. S. Smart.....	39.00
Lot 452, 8 range rams to A. A. Callister.....	25.00

A. E. Holmquist & Sons, Twin Falls, Idaho—

Lot 453, 5 range rams to Carl H. Seely.....	49.00
Lot 454, 9 range rams to Carl H. Seely.....	40.00

Ervol O. Olsen, Salt Lake City, Utah—

Lot 455, 15 range rams to J. B. Wilson, Richfield, Utah....	32.00
Lot 456, 15 range rams to Hugh Clark, Denver, Colo.....	32.00

SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRE

Thomas B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho—	
Lot 457, 10 range rams to W. A. Banks, Vernal, Utah.....	55.00

Charles Howland, Cambridge, Idaho—

Lot 458, 5 range ram lambs to E. O. Olsen, Salt Lake City..	33.00
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J. G. S. Hubbard & Sons, Corvallis, Oregon—

Lot 459, 5 range ram lambs to Howard Vaughn, Dixon, Cal.	26.00
Lot 460, 15 range ram lambs to Crandall & Childs, Springville, Utah.....	30.00

John J. Wolton, Fontenelle, Wyoming—

Lot 461, 13 range rams to Paul Jensen, Meeker, Colo.....	21.00
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ROMNEY-CROSSBREDS

V. H. Drake, Steamboat Springs, Colorado—	
Lot 466, 5 range rams to L. S. Smart, Logan, Utah.....	31.00
Lot 467, 10 range rams to E. H. Street, Richfield, Utah....	25.00



The top pen of ten range rams sold by John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah, to Reid Coppinger, Durango, Colorado, at \$81 a head.

The Colorado Convention

ORGANIZATION strength and constructive work through the program and committee reports marked the 15th convention of the Colorado Wool Growers Association held at Glenwood Springs, August 13, 14 and 15.

Secretary Osborn's financial report showed the collection of \$7531 in regular dues, the largest in the history of the organization. Of this, \$5158 was received through 14 commission firms at Denver and Kansas City. Six of the 19 local associations collected \$1367 direct from growers, and the state office, \$868.

In his opening address, President M. E. Noonan employed a good deal of seriohumorous comment on current affairs. Quoting Kipling's "East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet," the president suggested it might be well if Secretary Ickes would adopt that sentiment as his personal slogan, now that the Grazing Service of the Department of the Interior has been moved to the West. He declared that the advisory board system of the Forest Service is all right, but that it should have been called in "before, rather than after the crime was committed."

The committee on grazing on national forests held several largely attended sessions under the chairmanship of Vice President J. S. Hofmann. Forest officials had requested cooperation in establishing a minimum requirement for commensurate property holdings by permittees. Glen Smith, assistant regional forester, had tentatively suggested a standard calling for use of private lands during half the time permitted sheep are not on forest lands, and including liberal provisions for recognition of leased lands or purchased feeds. As a substitute, there was voted, and then withdrawn, a provision that permittees should have sufficient owned land to carry their sheep for the same length of time as that covered by forest permits. Objections were made by some permittees who have permits and

Taylor licenses for around five months each, and who considered that any new standard would work a hardship in compelling land purchases. Colorado has some of the grazing hot spots, with heavy applications for permits from

property owners who have not heretofore been admitted to forest lands.

It was finally agreed to accept the decision of the state advisory board on forest grazing, to be rendered by February 1, 1942.

The Program

National Ladies' Auxiliary President, Mrs. Ralph I. Thompson of Oregon discussed the advertising and promotion of wool and lambs, reporting on the visit of auxiliary officials to eastern manufacturing plants under the auspices of the Botany Worsted Mills.

Secretary Marshall and J. B. Wilson discussed national affairs with particular reference to government purchasing of woolen goods and matters pending in Congress and executive departments in relation to wool.

Other addresses were made by D. D. Green of the Fish and Wild Life Service; Russell Rose, Regional Grazier of Colorado; Ivan Watson and R. C. Askew of the Colorado State College; J. J. Drinkard, President of the Denver Live Stock Exchange; C. N. Feast, Director of the Colorado Game and Fish Commission; Aled P. Davies of the American Meat Institute; and M. A. Smith of Salt Lake City.

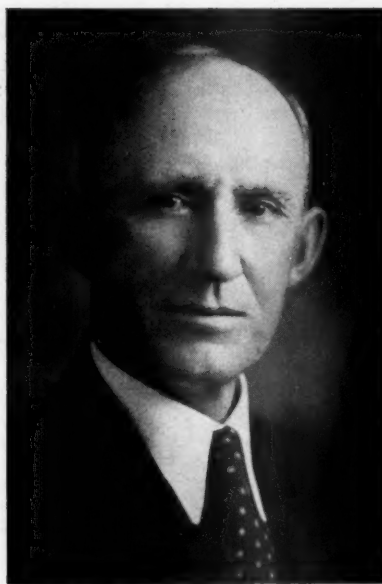
Committee Reports

Senator Clair Hotchkiss, as chairman of the committee on general resolutions, presented a report in which the association took this position on some national affairs:

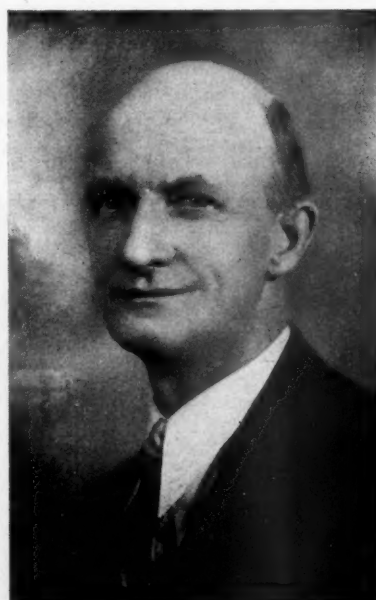
Whereas, the ominous condition of international affairs demands at this time a unified nation, we pledge ourselves to support of national defense even to every sacrifice demanded to place our country in the strongest position from without and within.

Agriculture has ever been the bulwark of patriotic endeavor. In pledging the united efforts of our industry, we, however, ask that livestock and agriculture be given representation on national agencies where agricultural affairs are affected, that intelligent and effective support may be given.

We ask that a curb be placed upon sub-



Former State Senator E. Clair Hotchkiss, new President of the Colorado Wool Growers Association.



W. C. Osborn, Secretary of the Colorado Association.

versive elements in organized labor, and that in meeting wage demands of industrial labor, consideration be given to the effect on agriculture.

The same report commended United States Senators Adams and Johnson, the Farm Credit Administration, and the Ladies Auxiliary. The report also opposed "price fixing of any commodity unless and until all costs entering into the same, including labor, are also fixed."

The committee on forest grazing recommended "that the Colorado Wool Growers Association recognize as its official Forest Advisory Board, a board consisting of 14 members, one to be elected by each of the forest-wide advisory boards representing the fourteen national forests in Colorado. Any member of the State Forest Advisory Board must be a user of the forest he represents, and must be a member of the Colorado Wool Growers Association."

Endorsement of U. S. Senate bills 305 and 1201 was also voted. The first, by Senator Johnson, would call for expenditure of 20 per cent of grazing fees for range improvements. The second, by Senator McNary, calls for annual payment to the states by the Federal Government in the amount of 2 per cent of the value of land included in future withdrawals for parks, monuments, or other federal use.

The report on lamb marketing endorsed the program of the National Wool Growers Association in conducting lamb demonstrations in U. S. Army camps, and in retail stores. The Denver Exchange was commended for aid in collection of 50 cents per car for lamb promotion work, and River markets were asked to do the same. The balance of the report is as follows:

We wish to commend the Denver Livestock Exchange for their sincere attempt to improve marketing practices, and suggest that they continue their efforts along this line.

In this connection, we recommend that a permanent committee be appointed from this association to assemble information regarding lamb marketing problems, and to meet with the Livestock Exchange from time to time to discuss marketing practices and various problems affecting the marketing of our lambs.

We recommend that every lamb producer

accompany his lambs to market so that he can better acquaint himself with market conditions and practices, and give his support to his sales agents.

Whereas, livestock producers expect to remain in business for many years, and for that reason, are interested in future conditions as well as present prices, and

Whereas, producers need a dependable cash outlet every year regardless of economic conditions and do not wish to be dependent upon buyers coming to their home range, and

Whereas, the central livestock markets create a cash outlet for all kinds of livestock at any time and thereby make this commodity liquid and attractive to banks for loans, and

Whereas, the central markets more or less fix values both on and off the markets, and

Whereas, a trend has developed where choice lambs are being intercepted at point of origin with the sale price thereof fixed by medium lambs sold at the markets,

Therefore, Be It Resolved that it is the sense of this association that we have a vital interest in the continued operation of strong central markets which can duly exist if they are patronized, and we request that the packers give more consideration to buying fat lambs at central markets, and suggest that where it serves the best interest of the producer, that he sell his lambs at the central markets.

The committee on wool marketing endorsed the wool promotion program of the National Wool Growers Association, and thanked the wool trade and the Colorado Wool Marketing Association for their aid. It asked that "the work of the U. S. Senate Committee on Wool Marketing be completed, and that remedial legislation be proposed if the findings so justify."

Growers were urged to consider the plan of the Extension Service for grading wools at the shearing sheds and to avail themselves of the State College program for determining the shrinkage of clips. The association agreed to sponsor a wool school similar to that held at Craig by the Extension Service.

The committee on public domain requested federal legislation to cancel claims on unpatented oil shale mining claims. It was also asserted that "an effort should be made in cooperation with the Federal Government for the stabilization of livestock operations upon federally controlled livestock ranges, through assurance of continued established use of such ranges."

Opposition was expressed to the

transfer of the Forest Service from the Department of Agriculture, or to the consolidation of the forest and Taylor grazing services.

On the question of big game, the convention said:

Since the deer and elk population on the ranges has multiplied about 800 per cent during the past twenty years, and there has not been any decrease during the past two years, and any increases will affect the cover (trees and brush) crops in certain areas on the forest, the Colorado Wool Growers Association asks the management of forest reserves wherever the cover crops are endangered to take such steps as are necessary to reduce numbers of deer and elk rather than reduce sheep permits.

The Fish and Wild Life Service and the State Livestock Inspection Commission were commended.

Entertainment and accommodations were in the capable hands of L. W. Clough and Newton Bowman of the Colorado Wool Marketing Association.

Officers

Senator E. Clair Hotchkiss was chosen as president, with Stewart Hofmann and Ralph Reeves as vice presidents. Senator Hotchkiss and his brothers have long been prominent in the sheep industry of western Colorado. The Senator is a member of the Federal Farm Credit Board at Wichita, and for ten years has served as a member of the Executive Committee of the National Wool Marketing Corporation.

New Wool Directory

THE 6th edition of the National Wool Directory has just been published by the National Wool Publishing Company. It contains a complete list of mills using wool and of dealers in wool, tops, mohair, noils, wool waste, woolen and worsted yarns, dry goods commission merchants, and manufacturers' agents.

For anyone having need for such information, the directory will be very useful. Copies are for sale by the National Wool Publishing Company, 44 Bromfield Street, Boston, at \$5 each.

The Wyoming Convention

As the September Wool Grower goes to press we have not received reports of the official acts of the Wyoming convention. They will be presented in our October issue.

The following running account of the program and other convention doings is lifted from the Wyoming Wool Grower, issue of August 27.

THE 37th annual convention, held in Cheyenne on August 19th to 21st, was one of the best ever held by the Wyoming Association. While the attendance was not as large as we had hoped, nevertheless all parts of the state were represented and we believe we offered one of the best programs that the association has ever had.

On the 19th the wool growers were welcomed by the Hon. Ed Warren, Mayor of Cheyenne. The response was made by K. H. Hadsell of Rawlins. This was followed by the report of the secretary-treasurer.

Mrs. P. J. Quealy, president of the Ladies' Auxiliary, then spoke to the convention. Mrs. Quealy has tremendous courage. She got out of a sick bed and defied doctors and friends to attend the convention. As usual, she made a nice talk and everyone was happy to have her with us.

Dr. H. D. Port, executive officer of the Wyoming Live Stock and Sanitary Board, made a report of sanitary conditions of the state. He was followed by Adolph Hamm of the Fish and Wildlife Service, who reported on the predatory animal work.

At the afternoon session J. Elmer Brock, president of the American National Live Stock Association, who has recently spent considerable time in South America, made a most interesting talk on the conditions in South America.

Mr. Brock's talk was followed by a splendid speech by William Jeffers, president of the Union Pacific System.

Mr. Jeffers was followed by Mr. J.

H. Leech of the Grazing Service who presented charts and made a most interesting talk on the grazing value of the federal range. Following Mr. Leech's talk there was considerable discussion.

In the evening the ladies of Cheyenne gave a dinner for the Ladies' Auxiliary at the Plains Hotel. This was a most enjoyable affair. For the men there was a smoker at the Elks Home which provided some good vaudeville acts that were much enjoyed.

On Wednesday Mr. Henry R. Pearson of the Wyoming Taxpayers Association made an excellent talk, as did Governor Smith and Senator H. H. Schwartz.

Mrs. Ralph I. Thompson, president of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association of Heppner, Oregon, addressed the convention and told them of her trip to the Botany Mills as the guest of Col. Johnson, the president of the mill.

Dr. A. F. Vass of the University of Wyoming, as always, made a most interesting talk. We believe Dr. Vass has the best figures on range costs of anyone in the country.

At the afternoon session Ted Marquiss of Gillette made a very interesting talk on his observations on the Swift trip last year.

Senator O'Mahoney made one of his usual good talks. He was followed by Walter Netsch, head of the Lamb and Veal Department of Armour and Company of Chicago. Mr. Netsch made a very interesting talk.

He was followed by Walter F. Nelson of the Warren Live Stock Company of Cheyenne, who talked on the lamb educational work being done at Ft. Warren. Mr. Nelson has been very active in this work at Ft. Warren, and we believe that much of its success can be attributed to him. He made a most interesting talk, and we want to thank Mr. Nelson on behalf of the wool growers of not only Wyoming but the entire country for the splendid work he has done.

Lieutenant Colonel Wagner of Ft. Warren, who has been most cooperative in the lamb work being done at Ft. Warren, and without whose cooperation the work could not have been successful, made a very interesting talk to the convention. He extended an invitation to the delegates to come out to the Fort and see the new cantonment, and was particularly anxious to have them see the cold storage plant, which is one of the finest and most modern in the country. Many of the delegates availed themselves of Col. Wagner's invitation.

This was followed by a splendid talk by Frank Boles of the National Live Stock and Meat Board on the educational work being done at Army cantonments. He followed this by cutting up a lamb carcass just as it was cut up for Army use. Mr. Boles is a real artist and his talk was one of the highlights of the convention. The figures he presented regarding the increase in the use of lamb in Army cantonments were astounding.

In the evening a delightful banquet, which was followed by a dance, was served by the Plains Hotel.

On the morning of the last day Mr. F. Eugene Ackerman, the manager of the American Wool Council, which is doing the educational work for the wool growers of this country in promoting the use of wool, made a very interesting talk. He was followed by Doris Corbin and Doris Rogers, 4-H Club members from Greybull, Wyoming, who made a most interesting demonstration of "Getting the Most from the Fabric Dollar."

Mr. Aled P. Davies, representing the American Meat Institute of Chicago, then made a splendid talk which he demonstrated by the use of many reproductions of advertisements and charts on the work of the institute to increase the consumption of meats.

Col. G. P. Howell of the Range Development Service of the Department of the Interior, spoke on the work of his

John E. Grower

service they would like to see.

C. B. president of the Association to the

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John Reed, President of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association.

Defense." That seems imperative but not to the extent of "National Offense." You wool growers are the type of citizens that can be depended upon to not only do your part, but more. With this thought, then, let us freely discuss each and every phase of our business during the period of this convention that we may become familiar with each of our problems and thereby better acquaint all of their dependence upon us for a successful defense—acquaint those whose responsibility it is with who we are and what we represent as an essential unit of the defense program. Such an acquaintance is timely just at the moment as many things that concern us related to defense have taken place during the past year adversely affecting our business that should not have occurred.

It was beneficial to us that the purchasers of woolen goods were favored with a protective labeling act so that they might know whether the garments they purchase are manufactured from virgin wool, reworked wool or what-not. I hope that everyone in Wyoming, and for that matter the sheep producing states, will hereafter insist upon nothing but those things manufactured from virgin wool.

In reference to other national and state questions, President Reed spoke, in part, as follows:

Wool and meat are just as essential to national defense if not more so than many other commodities, and yet, for example, with a cotton supply as great or greater than a year's production of cotton indirectly in the hands of our government, now recommended to be frozen, and cotton being a textile the same as wool, there does not seem to have been any particular disposition to object to a price increase on cotton of 40 per cent to 50 per cent. Not so with wool—there has been constant comment "that wool with a 5 per cent to 20 per cent increase" is entirely out of proportion. The facts are that such an increase is not compensating for increased costs, caused largely by "defense," for which wool is an indispensable item.

I have never been sold on the proposition of Great Britain being permitted to store 250 million pounds of wool in this country for emergency use with a domestic wool clip coming off adequate to meet any immediate need. This is especially a grievance when the agreement was unrestricted and the emergency storage, if that be the purpose, has not fully materialized. Why—because our market at the time our wool was becoming available, mind you, was too fertile to resist an immediate sale at prices established by Great Britain with her growers. These prices are not compensating under our costs, largely caused as I have heretofore stated, by that very purpose for which the emergency was supposed to exist—"National Defense." With less than 100 million pounds of the 250



J. E. Wilson, Secretary of the Wyoming Association.

million pounds in storage and shipping facilities tightening daily, we are far short of our goal if such a storage is necessary.

* * *

I have referred to the period following the emergency because that immediately becomes your problem during the emergency.

Producing conditions have never been better than they are this year. Lamb prices are good and they will continue during the period just so long as we are treated squarely under the foreign policy. If we are not, then we are doomed to failure regardless of how good "Mother Nature" is to us.

We must insist that governmental expenditures not essential to defense cease lest the nation become bankrupt. Preparing for defense gives a splendid opportunity for hundreds of thousands of employees in non-defense government jobs to properly relocate themselves in productive pursuit.

I see no alternative to an annual tax bill for years to come that may cause us to "fold up." It certainly will if we fail to prepare ourselves and in doing so to apply the strictest economy to our operation. To prepare ourselves, we must not disproportionately increase our invested position in land and sheep and thereby bring inflationary prices to our business that will ultimately cause our doom. We must restrict our operating expenses to the essentials and in general get "our house in order." It is my opinion that in "getting our house in order" we must plan our course to eliminate non-productive units and by so doing, perhaps produce as much wool and as many lambs from fewer ewes in number at no greater cost per unit, and thereby reduce unit costs.

service and assured the growers that they would have the best sort of cooperation from the Range Development Service.

C. B. Wardlaw of Del Rio, Texas, president of the National Wool Growers Association, made a short informal talk to the convention.

Then followed the reports of the committees.

The present officers were unanimously reelected, and the selection of next year's convention city was referred to the executive committee, as has been the case for many years.

Many of the people who attended the convention told us that it was the best convention program that we had ever had. These statements were made not only by wool growers but by many others.

Cheyenne entertained the convention in magnificent style and everyone had a thoroughly good time.

The President's Address

In his address at the opening convention session, President Reed summoned wool growers to support of the national defense program in these words:

Regardless of our individual opinions concerning the cause and effect of domestic and world affairs as we find them today, this 37th annual convention may well be dedicated to the proposition of "National

In any program we must not overlook the shift in sheep population that is gradually taking place, increasing the number of units in the "farm belt" and other sections of the country. Perhaps there is nothing we can do about it but it is certainly discriminating to have lands withdrawn from crops under compensation by the agricultural program replaced with livestock in competition with us. In a sense such a program acts as a subsidy to the producer and it is difficult to compete with because our climatic conditions will not permit us to reduce livestock units below a fixed production if we are able to continue operating our "plants." We are not so fortunate as to be able to displace our operation and plant cotton in competition with our neighbors having longer growing seasons. In any agricultural program beneficial to the mountain states, these conditions must not be overlooked.

The tax situation does not suggest any premium on getting out of debt, but I believe that if you possibly can without invoking too severe a penalty upon yourselves, that you should get entirely out of debt. It is much better to go into debt during more normal times or at least times when we can see something more encouraging than is possible today if we are to face the facts that are here.

* * *

Many of you will recall that the state sheep and cattle boards some years ago were consolidated as a means of reducing state costs and promoting efficiency and eliminating as far as possible partisan domination. It was agreed at the time that the new board should consist of three sheepmen and three cattlemen. Following precedent established at the time, subsequent state administrations irrespective of partisanship, respected the wishes of its founders, the livestock men of the state, and always consulted them through their representatives in the Wyoming Stock Growers Association and the Wyoming Wool Growers Association. Your officers regret to advise that an attempt has been made to forego this precedent and that it has not been possible to carry out your wishes recommending the reappointment of board members whose terms have expired. With respect to all concerned, you cannot permit this board to be sabotaged for the personal satisfaction of any individual, whether one of you or not, and it is timely for you to move to preserve the board from elimination and partisan interference.

The Live Stock and Sanitary Board is composed of representative men, familiar with your needs through board functions and the board is too important a unit of state government in a state of which you represent three-fourths of the agricultural income, to permit of any other course.

Report of the Secretary-Treasurer

The printed report of Secretary J. B.

Wilson dealt exhaustively with the treatment of wool in the defense program price control bills, S.1613 and H.R.5032, wool promotion, fabric labeling, reciprocal trade agreements, state land rentals and other national and state questions.

The financial statement showed payment of dues during the year, for 1940 and 1941, in the amount of \$11,827.

Wyoming Range Study

THE cause of loss of vigor in sheep through softening of the teeth and bone when they are kept on winter range which has no apparent deficiency in forage palatability, and other related matters are to be studied this winter in Wyoming grazing districts through experiments to be conducted cooperatively by the Grazing Service and the University of Wyoming.

Sheep belonging to Kleber Hadsell, a licensee of the Divide Grazing District in the Red Desert area, will become the "guinea pigs" in the experiment. They will be run on three 40-acre plots in Mr. Hadsell's range allotment, and analyses of the forage and soil of these areas will be made by Dr. O. A. Beath, Research Chemist, University of Wyoming, in an endeavor to obtain fundamental information relating to mineral content and nutritional values of the various types of range forage involved.

While the sections of the Red Desert in Wyoming selected for the study are typical of large areas of federal grazing land in Wyoming and adjacent states, the problems that the experiment are planned to solve are not general, occurring only in certain sections.

The first tests of the forage were made in August, when growth was more or less at a maximum. Then in the early part of December sheep of uniform age and size will be placed in the fenced plots, their number depending on the carrying capacity of the land determined by the Grazing Service and by the palatability ratings shown in plant analysis. Blood samples will be taken from a representative number of the experimental ewes, and tests made for calcium, phosphorus, and selenium.

The sheep will also be weighed and marked. During December also another chemical test of the forage will be made.

To test the value of supplemental feeds one lot will be given a carbohydrate supplement such as corn, another lot a concentrate high in protein and a third lot will be given no supplement at all. About March first all the ewes are to be weighed and blood samples taken for a check-up on the calcium and phosphorus balance. The fact that sheep refuse salt on winter ranges like the Red Desert indicates the presence of sufficient salt in the browse plants but the question is as to whether or not an excess of other undesirable minerals are ingested that result in faulty bone and tooth development.

Wool Goods Situation Tighter

AN unexpected call for additional yardage of goods for the Army tightened up offerings of wool goods in New York markets during the week ending September 12, according to the New York Wool Exchange. The government has asked for bids on 8,701,000 yards to be opened on September 15 at Philadelphia, consisting of worsteds, serges, elastiques, shirtings and knitted lining goods. Trade interests had not expected additional requests from the government before November, and as a consequence offerings of civilian goods dropped off considerably. Men's wear fabrics were in active demand, but with mills already extensively sold ahead added yardage was hard to locate. In women's wear, worsteds were tighter than heretofore. Meantime, in the clothing trade active turnover of men's wear at retail continued, and cutting operations remained at a high rate. Women's wear interests were concerned about inventories being carried and were watching the situation carefully.

In men's wear, mills already have booked themselves up very heavily on lines for spring with orders for deliveries through January. In many cases it was believed that rather little additional yardage might be available during this period, particularly with labor conditions uncertain in some places.

Contributors to the Wool Fund during August

The names in this list are those of wool growers whose contribution to the Wool Promotion Fund was received by the National Wool Growers Association during August from wool dealers, cooperatives, state associations and other agencies.

If you have authorized the purchaser of your wool to make this deduction, your name should appear in one of these lists which are published monthly.

If the deduction of 10 cents (5 cents for the smaller sized bags) has not been made from your wool sales account, remittance may be made direct to your state association or to the National Wool Growers Association.

CALIFORNIA

C. W. Anderson
Ayerza Bros.
J. Aspilche
Bernard Arbelbide
Joe P. Azevedo
Aranbel Bros.
Joe Ascarate
M. J. Avila
S. P. Arbios
Allen & McMath
Arbios Brothers
Ahart Brothers
Paul Ahart
Jos. K. Anders
Joe Anderson
Waverley Brown
E. E. Brownell
R. L. Button
C. A. Bolton
Howard Brady
Norval Brookins
Geo. Brush
Travis M. Boone
B. Blanchard
C. L. Beebe
A. P. Brown
Thos. J. Baxter, Jr.
Bignoli Estate
W. G. Buchanan
Creighton Baxter
Brichetto Bros.
Wm. Campbell
W. R. Chapman
Castro & Sabino
Henry Cowell Lime & Cement Co.
L. R. Carrigan
P. M. Christensen
F. N. Cabral
E. Choperena
Peter Cook, Jr.
Henry L. Chiles
Pryon Crosslin
Francis Carrere
Chandler & Ellis
Henry Campbell
Chandler Church
Munson Church
N. W. Carrick
Lucile DeJannett
Dozier & Pressley
Caryl R. Dow
M. A. Donnelly Estate
Walter Day
Warren Davis
Erreca & Laxague
James Ellis
C. H. Ellis
Mike Elizagoyen
Pete Elisondo
Jim Egan
John Erramouspe
M. Fay
C. A. Laurie
Falcon Bros.
Paniana & Fish
A. E. Fox
Mrs. A. Faria
Clifford Foskett
Henry Frank
John Fannuchi
S. F. Fanning
Ed Faria
Mrs. P. W. Feeney
Joseph T. Grace
Jack Greive
C. Giannanchini
W. Greive
Agnes Galvan
J. L. Gianella
Albert Gastambide
John Geithle
I. Gee
A. C. Hanks

Seaver Bros.
Byron Scofield
G. K. Swingle
Raymond Scofield
L. W. Seaver
Clarence Scott Ranch
J. A. Shields
St. Esteban Bros.
Bertha Shultz
Tom Scullion
Pete Salaberry
Mrs. Rosa Serpa
J. L. Sawyer
Jack Schwensen
Emmett Smith
Ben Saldubehere
Mrs. Mary Shehey
Joe Soeth
J. S. Taber
Ray Talbott
D. Tyler
Tudesko & Deller
Mrs. Ed. Thompson
Tarke Brothers
Martin Urzanqui
Urrel Bros.

John B. Allies
Alex Anadiotes
A. A. Allen
Fred Alford
R. W. Ashburn
John Allen
Willie Atencio
Celestino Atencio
C. O. Anderson
Achatz & Smith
Joe S. Albert
Emery Arbans
Wm. Anderson
W. D. Anderson
Ansa & Olearain
J. C. Arreguy
Melville & George Allan
Marie Arthur
Wm. M. Anderson L. Co.
George C. Annis
Ellis Blackman
E. E. Bull
Ernest Bull
Irving C. & John G. Beard
Floyd A. Blair
Thad C. Bailey
Mrs. Vera Bowen
R. A. Bumgardner
Mrs. Jessie Barnes
Montie Blevens, Jr.
Milton J. Branson
G. T. Barnes
Ellery Burford
H. T. Blood
Andrew Blake
H. A. Brown
C. E. Blackmer
Earl P. Bennett
George C. Blackman
Beverly Bledsoe
Burns & Bay
C. Y. Burson Estate
William Berry & Sons
William Barnes
W. H. Bailey
Reno Bruchez
Leon Breeze
W. H. Buniger
Lloyd J. Blue
Irving C. Beard
P. E. Bochman
R. A. Brackenbury
Mrs. Mary E. Barnes
C. N. Bouldin
Oscar Burdick
Grace Brown
Milton J. Branson

W. P. Vostmyer
Valley Meat Co.
Chas. Vote
Howard Vaughn
Paul Westfall
Foster Winship
G. L. West
W. K. Wirth
Chas. Welch
Frank Ward
Donald Whitman
H. Weidersheim
Wood Bros.
Dr. G. W. Walker
Glen Gore
L. E. Gawith
John E. Gerber
Fred Gagnon
Antonio Gurule
Anson Green
H. R. Garrett
W. C. Gilmore
Virgil George
Mrs. John A. Goodier
Arthur L. Gardner
Brad George
A. G. Gerrard
Zack Gallegos
Albert Grange
J. J. Gerbas
Morris Grimwood
O. J. Grace
Gaston & Beach
John Gordon
Gobbo Bros.
L. W. Grandon
Gordon & Ocamia
Sam E. Ginrich
E. C. Hotchkiss & Sons
George F. Hawkins
Dorr F. Heston
A. S. Hopkins
Ira J. Hawkins
C. A. Hitchborn
Frank A. Huff
Hurlbert Bros.
J. J. Holland
J. W. Holland
Fred Hanson
Orville Hittle
H. O. Harris
Leon Hotchkiss & Sons
E. B. Hutton
Paul Haworth
W. C. Hoke
W. A. Holgate
Bert Hyde
Walter W. Hill
Ray Hunter
Holy Cross Abbey
H. H. Huffaker
William Hagan
Rollo B. Hall
W. C. Hall
Robert Hawkins
Orville Herron
George Hixson
Dale Hunt
Virgil Meimiek
Burl Herman
Hotchkiss Wool Pool
B. C. Huff
Goldie Hyde
V. H. Hillman
H. D. Hillman
Horner & Shoof
Woerner Hopka
Herman Hahn
Hixson Brothers
John E. Hillman
Arnold Harriman
Fred Hart
L. R. Ingersoll
Courtney Ives
D. Jimeno
Mrs. Emma M. Johnston

COLORADO

Ellery E. Burford
J. H. Brenecke
Chas. C. Bishop
Lyle Bogenhagen
William A. Brooks
Fred Borland
Mary Jo Bledsoe
Carl Bledsoe
P. T. Barnhart & Son
Lafe Bown & Sons
Dan Bryant
Roy Boardman
J. Golden Bair
Colorado State College
Owen Carrigan
Clem Brothers
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Hugh Clark
W. H. Charlesworth
Owen S. Case
Frank Crosson
Kenneth Carroll
Lloyd Charlesworth
Mrs. L. E. Cooper
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Corriedale, Inc.
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Cole & Butler
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Robert Cain
Joseph R. Carrigan
John Cowden
George Crum
Ed Clark
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John Cuddy
Mrs. Rosa Conkley
Abel Chavez
Mrs. Nettie Camp
Ray Cole
L. W. Clough
Bill Casselman
R. B. Canda
Stewart Collins
J. Frank Clifton
Colorado State Penitentiary
S. B. Collins
Robert Coons
Donald Cordrey
Rex Clift
John Charcholis
Clark Collins
Carl E. Carpenter
Lee Cooper
Mrs. Tillie Duncan
C. D. Davis
S. H. Denison

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Edgar Jones
Arthur S. Johnson
Paul Jensen
Johnson Brothers
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C. L. Jennings
Orion Jones
Rudolph Johnson
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John Jacobs
Merle Jackson
W. H. Jacobs
J. Earl Jones
Pete Juango
Jouffas & Shallhammer
S. B. & Leslie Jewell
Thomas Kelley
Hugo R. Kruger
Kennon Brothers
Fred Kentz
Walter Kruger
Fred Kroelling
John Knuth
A. A. Kinnamon
Mrs. Charles Kidder
R. C. Knowles & Son
and John Marmet
Kremmling Wool Growers
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H. D. Knuapp
Paul Kay
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Rand Luddington
Charles Leslie
Don H. Lee
Roe Lyons
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J. H. Landrum
Mrs. C. D. Lude
Herman R. Luers
E. O. Linger
Antonio Lucero
Lugon Brothers
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J. E. Lucero
W. A. Lancester
L. O. Lemieux
Ralph Lehman
Alfonso & Luis Lopez
John Larsen
Dick Larkin
J. F. Livingston
Elmer Logan
George W. Lindsay
Roe M. Lyons
C. S. Lorimer
J. F. McLaughlin
Gus Morris
Herbert Millholland
D. W. McIntyre
Angus McIntosh
Henry Meinholz
Albert Maurin
A. C. Middlemist
Fred Medina
W. W. McWilliams
Laura Belle Means
Frank H. Means
C. O. Miller
McKee & Stoner
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Manuel Marquez
Dale Mitchell
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E. T. Martin
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Amadeo Martinez
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W. K. Mahana
Morris Metroz
Homer Moore
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Jack Nichols
Hugh Nichols
Ben Nichols
Lee C. Nissen

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Mrs. Nancy Nutter
Harry Northrup
Ben Nichols Adm.
Elmer and Albert
Nelson

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John Nicol
Sophie Nicolas
James Olson
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Frank & Georgia Overton
Emil Odelburg

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Roberta Puschel

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R. J. Pollock
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Cass Peterson

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Joaquin Palacios
Chas. H. Pipher
H. Grady Puett
Susie M. Pace

Laura Pace
Phillip J. Provost
P. Quintana
Dorotes Quintana
Arthur Ridenour

R. B. Rogerson
Victor Riley
L. S. Reed
Angus Rardin
Ralph R. Reeve

D. S. Runyon
J. Louis Rivera
A. B. Roberts
Donald Ramstetter
A. A. Robertson

Fructoso Ruybal
Albert J. Rosenlund
Jack Robinson
W. W. Rusk
Floyd Rockey

Ralph Rector
J. P. Riggs
Soren Rasmussen
J. P. Riggs
Albert Reust

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Richardson Brothers
I. F. and Roy N. Rockey
Manuel C. Rivera
Louis Regnier

Frank Rauth
B. R. Rapp
Joe Rauth
W. H. Ray
Carl Raish

W. A. Rose
J. D. Riggs
A. B. Roberts
Clayton Ruzgley
John R. Robinson

Routt County Wool
Growers
Joe M. Robinson
L. H. Stambaugh

Delfino Salazar
R. M. Strang
Paul Swisher
V. F. Shrode
Frank Stanton

Oscar Shehorn
Robert Sewell
C. S. Saxton
Martin Stoddard
Rial Smith

Charles Stanton
Roy Stoddard
Ed Stapleton
W. W. Shrewsbury
L. E. Stockhorn

J. H. Standford
Terecio Segura
W. E. Sweet
Bernard Allhands
John Archabal

George Stimson
George Shultz
Michael Sorenson
Pete Salazar
C. E. and Rene Seymour

John W. Schallenbarger
A. T. Summers
Howard Smith
M. S. Sanchez
John Steffens

E. L. Scammahorn
E. F. Smith & Son
Henry Sites
Guy Simonson
Harold Stevens

J. W. Spence
Ward Skiff
Aurelio Sanchez
Tennis Smith
Genero Sanchez

Guadalupe Sanchez
G. H. Spurlock
R. L. Sulentic
R. E. Scranton
Dewey Sheridan

George Salisbury
J. E. Sexson
D. E. Sexson
Douglas Spaul
G. H. Spurlock

B. S. Spindle
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Glen Stewart
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R. P. Tulles

Herman Timmer
Mrs. Margaret Tidwell
Angelo Theos
E. A. Terry
Charles M. Terry

Robert H. Thompson
Kenneth Thompson
Alex Urie
Alfred Vonvahl
Neil Van Dorn

Mrs. R. B. Vondy
Paul Hodges
Sherman Halverson
William Hill
P. G. Hays

Otto Hancock
F. R. Hartvigsen
Ross Howard
Cowgill Hagen & Son
Evan H. Jensen

Wilbur Jones
Jefferson County Sheep
& Wool Growers Assn.
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Andrew Little Estate

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Levon Leonard
Robert Adams
Fred Anderson
Ted Aldinger

Peter H. Anderson
Tom Anderson
Stanley Allen
Roy Allen
Stewart Abel

Ben Arrabit
Mrs. Emma Anderson
H. C. Arnold
Hemet Arthur
W. Arthum

N. J. Arthum
Harry Arthum
Lawrence Arpan
H. S. Armitage
Armstrong & Graybill

F. A. Abbey
E. Broghammer
Jacob Bieber
Don Brown
Glen Bratrager

Andrew Brand
Marshall Berry
W. R. Billingsley
A. S. Bassett
C. H. Billingsley

E. O. Birkland
J. C. Burrington
M. A. Brower
Delbert Buckler
Ray Barnhart

John K. Berg
James A. Brown
Andrew Birkoski Estate
Joe Brynski
Walter Brown

R. I. Balch
Jas. B. Byrne
John Burucos
Big Sag Land & Live-
stock Co.

Lewis Bitton
Mike Barclay
C. F. Chase
Henry Charters
J. J. Conway

Pete Cropper
C. T. Carter
H. T. Carlson
Arthur Coiner
Frank Conner

J. N. Coleman
Howard E. Call
O. Coiner
Carlson Bros.
H. Coleman

S. R. Chorn
E. L. Call
W. D. Clark
Bill Chivers
Daniel Clark

G. D. Cowgill &
Bentz Bros.
Geo. D. Cowgill
L. R. Davis
Stanley Daniels

Seth Daniels
Vern Davis
Ben Decora
Fred Daniels
Merle L. Drake

Frank J. Edwards
Carl Enquist
Verne Eames
Guy Frazee
Foss & Meacham

Frank Goodman
Paul E. Gauchay
Joe Gautier
Gloyd Goodell
Theo Gautier

L. Goldstein
J. E. Goldsmith
George Grubb
John Grossnickle
Virginia Germer

Walter A. Herman
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Carl Hoff
E. W. Hesson
H. J. Hanny

B. E. Holcomb
Boyd Holbrook
J. K. Harkness
Leo Hazel
A. T. Hale

Horace Hyde
Paul Hodges
Sherman Halverson
William Hill
P. G. Hays

Otto Hancock
F. R. Hartvigsen
Ross Howard
Cowgill Hagen & Son
Evan H. Jensen

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Roy Allen
Stewart Abel

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H. C. Arnold
Hemet Arthur
W. Arthum

N. J. Arthum
Harry Arthum
Lawrence Arpan
H. S. Armitage
Armstrong & Graybill

F. A. Abbey
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Jacob Bieber
Don Brown
Glen Bratrager

Andrew Brand
Marshall Berry
W. R. Billingsley
A. S. Bassett
C. H. Billingsley

E. O. Birkland
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M. A. Brower
Delbert Buckler
Ray Barnhart

O. B. Morris &
G. Walker
Charles Mendenhall
L. Mullen
Frank Monkes

Frank McCracken
Charles Motichka
McFarland Bros.
Leonard Malstrum
Harold McAfee

Albert McAfee
John McAfee
Moore Bros.
Henry Neal
Meade Neal

G. H. Neyman
Mrs. Daisy Nelson
Clarence Negus
A. J. Nielson
H. H. Orcutt

A. P. Olson
Omechevarria & Iturrate
H. H. Plaff
Hugh Park
Harvey Phillips

William E. Popjoy
J. Pugh
Jack Peterson
Fred Pearson
Albert Peterson

Leroy Peterson
John Platt
Frank Proulx
H. Ritchie
Jno. Roberts

Guy Roberts
E. G. Rucker
Chester Rowe
R. C. Rich Sheep Co.
John Smeed

J. M. Spelman
A. M. Santos
Charles C. Stibal
J. W. Scott
Elmer Smith

Andrew Stevenson
Ted Slavin
L. W. Salisbury
Milton Slavin
A. R. Schlalhuber

A. F. Smith
J. Steele
Eldo Stroud
Homer E. Tobias
R. Tobias

Taylor Brothers
Thomas Taylor
D. A. Taylor
W. D. Taylor
E. M. Titus

Vadnaas Bros.
Fred Vezina
W. T. Webb
H. B. Weigand
M. Wattson

Earl White
Lorin Wilson
Walter Bros.
Russell Yearian
Frank Yturbe

Thomas H. & Emma
Yearian
Robert M. Blue
Carl Blue
Ted Birkrem

Big Time Livestock Co.
Tom Bjornstad
Fred Brockway
Charles Blakeley
Bearsley & Pickard

A. G. Burdick
Arthur Brink
Cyrus Bradshaw
Marion Butts
E. O. Brown

Charles Blood
Beaverhead Wool Pool
Blackfeet Tribal Corp.
(Pool No. 1)
Blackfeet Tribal Corp.

(Pool No. 2)
Soren Beck
W. L. Barrett
Dorothy Cutting
Oscar Carlson

Charles Crum
James Cruickshank
W. N. Clayton
H. F. Cooper
John Cooney

Clark & Baskett
Duncan Chisholm
Cremer Rodeo L. & L.
Co.
Fred Collins

A. V. Cheney
Leo J. Cremer, Jr.
Grace M. Cheney
Joe Clark
J. C. Clements

Fred Carnahan
Hugh D. Cole
H. Earl Clark Co.
Tom Cookey
Edward Cuerth

T. G. Cunningham
J. W. Carmichael
Martin Capdeville
F. E. Copenhagen
Harold Cowan

Charles Conatser
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Receipts from Wool Growers
to September 1, 1941
\$18,278.84

By States:

Arizona	\$ 128.55
California	1,438.15
Colorado	1,767.70
Idaho	3,237.45
Montana	4,095.65
Nebraska	4.00
Nevada	616.80
New Mexico	47.30
Oklahoma	1.40
Oregon	1,101.45
North Dakota	30.25
South Dakota	349.00
Texas	1,369.20
Utah	1,210.54
Washington	491.80
Wyoming	2,389.60
	\$18,278.84

By Dealers:

Adams & Leland	\$ 831.69
Colonial Wool Co.	1,484.00
Colorado Wool Marketing	
Assn.	397.00
Davis Wool Co.	113.85
Draper & Co.	3,375.35
Fallon & Tilton	61.60
Farnsworth, Stevenson	
& Co.	21.60
Forte, Dupee, Sawyer Co.	1,135.50
H. I. Haber Wool Co.	534.80
A. W. Hilliard & Son	208.90
Hallowell, Jones & Donald	2,264.55
Harris Wool & Fur Co.	106.90
Merrion & Wilkins	19.40
Munro, Kincaid, Edgehill	3,478.75
Northwest Livestock	
Production Credit Assn.	39.70
Producers Wool & Mohair	
Co.	25.00
S. Silberman & Sons	1,453.40
E. H. Tryon, Inc.	241.20
Charles J. Webb Sons Co.,	
Inc.	535.45
Winslow & Co.	9.00
By State Associations:	
California	50.15
Idaho	11.55
Texas	1,340.25
Washington	4.30
Wyoming	302.75
By Individuals	232.20
	\$18,278.84

(Contributions of dealers or other
agencies not included.)

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At the Sydney Ram Sales



The auctioneer and clerks are on the boards over the pens; the bidders and onlookers stand in the alleys.

What the Australians Paid For Rams in the 1941 Sydney Ram Sale

AT THE annual Merino ram sale held in Sydney, Australia, on June 23-26, prices were regarded as reasonably satisfactory. The entire offering of 1638 rams totaled \$196,543 and averaged \$120 per head, which was about \$15 per head over last year.

The highest price paid for a stud ram was \$7,250. The second high sold for \$3,350. These were particularly heavy, strong-wooled sheep. The Australians continue to use the rams with heavy folds around their necks. Of course, their main interest is the production of fine wool.

In the Corriedale division, 126 head were sold for a total of \$10,652 or an average of \$84.50, which was considered satisfactory. The top price paid for a stud ram in this breed was \$650. Ten pens of five averaged \$38.

Of the British breeds, a Border Leicester topped the sale at \$727, one of the highest prices paid in New South Wales for this breed. The next largest British breed, in numbers sold, was the Dorset Horn with an average of \$87. There were 145 British breed rams offered and they averaged \$80.

The Australians are also noting an increased cost in this department of expense in the sheep industry.

WOOL AUCTION DATES SET

Merrion and Wilkins announced on September 13 that they would open their 1941 series of wool auctions on October 15 in Denver. Similar sales will be conducted at Ogden, Utah, on October 18, and at Billings, Montana, on October 20 and 21.

Between 7,500,000 and 8,000,000 pounds of wool consigned by 1500 growers, will be offered in the series.

McCarran Theft Bill Becomes Law

ON August 22 President Roosevelt signed the McCarran cattle theft bill, S. 1261, prohibiting transportation of stolen cattle in interstate commerce. The measure does not cover sheep.

This action ends a long fight by the cattlemen to enact federal legislation aimed directly at cattle thievery. The American National Live Stock Association asked for such legislation by resolution in its annual convention at El Paso, Texas, in January, 1937. Following that Senator McCarran of Nevada introduced his first bill, and since that time has kept similar bills before Congress, three of which were passed by that body, each time to be vetoed by the President on the grounds that the bill involved an unjustifiable extension of federal power and embraced too many classes of livestock, which placed it in the category of petty larceny, in his opinion. The measure which he signed last month covers only cattle.

Affairs at Six Leading Lamb Markets

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

Week Ended:	Aug. 30, 1941	Aug. 31, 1940
Slaughter at 27 Centers.....	311,664	304,778

Chicago Average Live Lamb Prices

Good and Choice	\$11.96	\$ 9.50
Medium and Good	11.00	8.55

New York Average Western Dressed Lamb Prices

Choice, 30-40 pounds.....	24.25	23.80
Good, 30-40 pounds.....	23.50	22.40
Commercial, all weights.....	20.00	20.00

Ogden

THE establishing of a new all-time mark for the number of sheep sold in one month featured the August lamb market at Ogden as 222,904 sheep passed over the scales to surpass the peak reached in July when 197,055 went over the scales.

A good market prevailed throughout the record-breaking month which closed at higher figures than had prevailed since June (a rare condition as the drier August lamb seldom brings the price commanded by the sappier early lamb), and enabled range shippers to clean up at prices as good or better than their early season toppers. From a market top of \$10.50 which prevailed at the close of July, the price rose to \$11 by the middle of the month of August, with large volumes of lambs passing over the scales daily. The top price rose to \$11.50 by August 19, reached \$11.65 but dropped to \$11.15 by the 25th, and rose sharply to close out at \$11.75. The twelve-cent price was again prevailing during the first days of the month of September.

Feeder lambs also showed strength, bringing \$10.25 at the first part of Au-

gust, reaching \$10.50 by mid-month and \$11.30 before the end of the month. Feeder shipments moved out to ten different states, these being Colorado, Iowa, Nebraska, Indiana, South Dakota, Utah, Minnesota, Kansas, Missouri and Illinois. Iowa led in these consignments with 30,146, with Nebraska close behind with 29,754. Total feeder shipments were 88,652.

The price of ewes for slaughter remained steady at \$4.75 for top kinds throughout.

The total receipts for August were 330,594, compared to 271,651 during the same month in 1940. Idaho led in consignments with 235,931, followed by Oregon with 51,055. Utah shipped 27,152, of which 21,840 were trucked in from nearby points as the Utah range lambs started to move to market. The number of trucked-in consignments was far short of last year when movement from the ranges began fully a month earlier due to dry conditions of the range. This year, however, with the lamb prices holding up and the ranges providing ample feed, the trek has been slow in starting. It is likely that September will see most all of these cleaned up, with some of the heaviest Utah range lambs in years making their ap-

pearance. Nevada consigned 8,127 lambs during August, California 5,023 and Montana 3,086.

Dudley F. Estes

Omaha

A CONSISTENTLY favorable dressed trade report from the East teamed up with the lightest August receipts at Omaha since 1904 to provide the chief stimulus in a healthy lamb market that saw prices leap \$1.40 to \$1.50 per hundred for the month. A sharp decline near the close of July, which had taken off nearly a dollar a hundred, was quickly recovered as steady gains pushed the top to \$12.10 late in the month. The peak was paid for rather a small quantity of desirable natives, with the bulk turning at a mark level with the best westerns, \$12. The range lambs closed the period at the full incline, but natives slipped a dime by the end of the month.

Quality in both the range offerings and natives varied a great deal. In the main, the native lambs were more uniform in quality, but on certain days highly desirable kinds of westerns rolled in to whet the buyers' appetites for choice lambs. In general, however, the quality of the range lambs was found wanting in comparison with other years.

Spurred by the uniformly light receipts, the trade held a firm tone throughout as the buyers snapped up the available offerings to fill their quotas. A part of the decrease in the run can doubtless be attributed to unusually good range conditions in the West. Abundant rainfall through that territory has provided plenty of vegetation for grazing, and apparently the ranchers are content to keep the lambs on the grass as long as the feed lasts.

While the fat lamb supplies were unusually small, the run of feeding lambs slumped even more. Again, the good

*If I have
two Apples—*



... and you have none, then I may have more than I want to eat and you go without.

If all the apples are shipped to Smithtown and none to Jonesville, what happens?

In Smithtown the price goes down, the grower gets no return, the grocer makes no profit because his apples rot on his hands.

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For the railroads look beyond today's shipments to the larger economic picture. They are a fundamental part of the life of the country. In the end, the railroads prosper as the country prospers—and the country prospers with the railroads.

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range conditions have had their effect here in helping to lower the percentage of feeders on shipments. A season of good crops in midwestern states likewise stepped up the demand, with the result that feeding lamb prices climbed 65@90 cents to a top of \$11.65 as the month closed. Bulk of the sales held between \$11.10 and \$11.50 through the greater part of the month. While the late-July condition of feeding lambs selling higher than fats was never quite reached in August, still the spread between the two classes was exceptionally narrow all the time. Comparatively few native feeders have been offered, but they have met with good demand at a dollar or so less per hundred than western feeders.

Not so much strength has been evident in the aged sheep division but fat ewes show the most of the gains up to 50 cents or more for the month. The top of \$5 was reached early and held steady throughout. Choice kinds were none too plentiful, but the demand was broad and medium quality offerings turned rapidly at the full increase from \$4@4.75. The outlet for breeding ewes was second only to the demand for feeding lambs, but good young breeders were scarce. Solid-mouths sold freely up to \$7, with bulk of the trade ranging from \$5.75 to \$6.50. Yearlings generally held around the \$9.50 figure, with two and three-year-olds lower. Yearling wethers were steady around \$9.25 to \$9.75.

Max Oldham

Kansas City

ALTHOUGH receipts were moderately increased this month over July, prices made sharp advances. The bulk of the month's receipts consisted of native spring lambs. These lambs, which have been arriving previous to this month in good killing condition, were somewhat affected by exceptionally hot weather in August and showed a noticeable decline in quality. The first week of the month found values on a net unchanged basis with top natives reaching \$11 and Colorado range lambs \$11.40 that week, while sharp

advances during the next two weeks took quotations to near season highs.

Western lambs show a \$1.25 advance for the month and native lambs a similar amount. The native top reached \$12 in the third week of the month and closed the month at \$11.85. On the close the bulk of the good to choice native lambs brought \$11.25 to \$11.75, medium to good kinds \$10.25 to \$11.25. Common kinds sold down to around \$9. Very few natives cashed during the month below the \$9 figure. Western lambs were mostly from the Arkansas Valley and graded good to choice. Early in the month these lambs cashed at \$11 to \$11.35 and reached their peak in the third and fourth weeks of the month when they sold at \$11.75 to \$12.10. On the close choice Colorado range lambs sold at \$11.90 to \$12.10 and good to choice kinds at \$11.75 to \$12. Fed clipped springers brought \$10 to \$10.50 with a Colorado consignment averaging 89 pounds at the \$10.50 figure. Some Texas springers cashed up to \$11.25.

In the yearling division most of the large bunches came from Kansas and Colorado. Odd head of native, fed yearlings sold up to \$10 while \$9.85 was the top paid for Colorado offerings in this class. A spread of \$9.25 to \$9.85 secured most of the yearlings on display. Fed yearlings showed an advance of 75 cents to \$1. Twos also advanced \$1 and brought around \$2 under the prices paid for yearlings. Fed wethers scored advances of 75 cents to \$1 to sell up to \$6.

Slaughter ewes opened at \$5 top and closed 25 cents higher at \$5.25. The bulk of the good to choice slaughter ewes brought \$4.50 to \$5 and common to medium kinds \$3.75 to \$4.25. A broad demand existed throughout most of the month for ewes and an exceptionally broad one on the common to medium kinds. The \$5.25 top was a new season high.

Breeding ewes were also in good demand. Young ones brought from \$8.50 to \$9.50 and good-mouth lots sold mostly at \$5.50 to \$6.50 with a few at \$7. Most of the feeder trade was confined to odd bunches of native lambs which showed up in feeder flesh and sold around \$9 to \$9.50.

In the early September trading the market continued to climb. Colorado offerings from the Western Slope hit a top of \$12.50. This price equaled the highest price this year, which was paid in early April and early June. It also equals the highest price paid in the past fifty months on this market. Prices are now generally \$2 to \$2.50 higher than a year ago and at the highest levels for any September since 1929. Ewes also hit a new top of \$5.35 early in September and native lambs sold up to \$12.25.

Vernon C. Hoyt

Chicago

DURING the past month the sheep market has been gaining ground along with cattle and hogs and reached the highest level for August in twelve years. Top lambs registered at \$12.50 compared with \$12.15 in July and \$10.35 a year ago. The general advance in the market was predicated largely on improved economic conditions arising from war influences which are lifting all livestock prices to a higher altitude. Hogs have advanced to the highest point in four years, and fat steers are selling better than at any time since last winter. The whole livestock situation is on a solid foundation with bullish sentiment dominant all along the line.

Receipts of sheep at Chicago for August totaled 191,000 compared with 128,000 last year. The supply was about the same as in 1939 and 50,000 less than in 1938. Packers owned a large percentage of the supply that came direct. During the first eight months this year receipts at Chicago totaled 2,975,000 compared with 3,450,000 for the same time in 1940. At twenty primary markets, receipts for eight months amounted to 8,660,000, a decrease of 1,800,000 compared with the same period of last year. Total slaughter at 27 markets is running about the same as a year ago, with the eight-months' kill approximating 11,860,000 as against 11,175,000 the first eight months last year.

An advance of over \$1 per hundred for lambs was scored in August over
(Continued on page 36)



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The Wool Market

By C. J. Fawcett
General Manager, National Wool Marketing Corporation

VACATION days are over in the wool and textile industry and the attitude on Summer Street is much more cheerful. Some attribute more favorable conditions to the happy frame of mind of the principals of the textile industry, because they are refreshed as a result of a much needed rest. It is more likely, however, that the market has been influenced by the government announcement of the placing upon September 15 of contracts for 8½ million yards of woollen cloth. This came as a surprise to the majority of manufacturers and merchants, for most mills are running full blast on unfilled government orders from contracts placed in March.

The early delivery dates required in the invitations just issued strongly point to an emergency situation. In each case initial deliveries are to begin in about 90 days, which is all too short a time for the manufacturers to buy the grease wool and process it into the finished cloth. It is difficult to see how the manufacturers already loaded with orders are going to comply with such early delivery dates as January 1 without the imposition of priorities by the government; that is to say, official decree delaying the manufacture of existing civilian business in order to liberate the machinery for this emergency order. Many of the old orders run until March of 1942.

The 8½ million yards will require, according to our calculation, about 25 to 30 million pounds of grease wool of the following grades and amounts:

- 10/12,000,000 pounds of fine—64s quality—Class 3 wool
- 6/7,000,000 pounds of ½ blood—60s quality on the high side
- 3/4,000,000 pounds of ¼ blood or above—50s quality
- About 4,000,000 pounds of low ¼ and above—44s quality.
- Bids have been invited three ways—

all domestic, all foreign, and a percentage of foreign and domestic. We have been assured that bids based on the exclusive use of domestic wool will have the same preferential treatment in the way of price as was allowed on the last contract.

The early delivery date would almost preclude the use of any foreign wool except where spot foreign wool may be obtainable on Summer Street. It is to be expected, therefore, that in view of the announced differential in favor of domestic wool and the limited quantity of spot foreign wool available of suitable grades, the raw wool requirements, as above stated, would be largely supplied from domestic stocks. This should strengthen our market structure.

We note in the specifications for 32-ounce overcoating a San Francisco delivery point, which gives rise to the thought that this material may be a factor in the lease-lend program and ultimately find its way to Russia. In fact, there is a good possibility that considerable South American grease wool, as well as the finished cloth manufactured in this country, may find its way to Russia this winter if the seaports are kept open to Vladivostok, for woollen clothing will be one of the most needed military commodities in Russia this winter and a commodity of which Hitler has an exceedingly limited supply. A second guess is that some of the material secured in the pending government orders, as well as additional quantities during the winter, will be required to equip our forces in Alaska.

Perhaps never before has our domestic wool market been so closely geared to the world markets, which are now controlled and guarded principally by the British Government. If the United States Government should be able to negotiate with the South American countries for various strategic commodities, of which wool is one, as reported

in the press a few weeks ago, we should then find that the price of wool would be guaranteed by either the British or the United States governments to every important wool-growing nation in the world except the product of our own domestic growers. The British Government has taken over the clips of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the British Isles. Now if the United States should successfully negotiate for the South American clip, our domestic wool would be the only substantial amount of uncontrolled wool in the world. This affords food for thought.

Whether the position our domestic wool now occupies is favorable to higher prices depends largely upon shipping facilities and the availability of wool from the major wool-producing countries of the world. It is not so much a matter of supply, for there is plenty of wool in the world, but of unequal distribution.

A late development in this connection is found in the very awkward position in which Japan now finds herself. Previous to the war Japan as a nation was making rapid progress in textiles. As late as 1938 Japan imported as much as 227 million pounds of wool annually. She is now at the mercy of the English and the United States governments, and so long as the present strained feeling exists it is unlikely that Japan will be permitted to secure any substantial quantity of apparel wool. For the same cause, we find imports from Japan of staple fiber, such as rayon, have largely been eliminated, as well as silk.

In the meantime, our domestic consumption of wool continues at an unprecedented rate. Even July, which is usually a low consumption period, accounted for about 85 million pounds, grease wool equivalent. In such an extraordinary time those interested are prone to compile figures as to probable

Domestic Wool Quotations — Week Ending Friday, September 5, 1941
GRADED TERRITORY WOOLS

	Scoured Basis Boston Prices	Grease Equivalents Based Upon Arbitrary Shrinkage Percentages (1)					
		Shrink and Grease Equivalent		Shrink and Grease Equivalent		Shrink and Grease Equivalent	
Fine Combing (Staple)	\$1.06-1.08	(63%)	\$.39- .40	(65%)	\$.37- .38	(68%)	\$.34- .35
Fine French Combing	1.00-1.05	(64%)	.36- .38	(66%)	.34- .36	(69%)	.31- .32
Fine Clothing	.96- .98	(65%)	.34- —	(68%)	.31- —	(71%)	.28- —
½ Blood Combing (Staple)	1.01-1.03	(58%)	.42- .43	(60%)	.40- .41	(64%)	.36- .37
½ Blood French Combing	.98-1.00	(59%)	.40- .41	(61%)	.38- .39	(65%)	.34- .35
½ Blood Clothing	.94- .96	(60%)	.38- —	(62%)	.36- —	(66%)	.32- .33
¾ Blood Combing	.88- .91	(53%)	.41- .43	(55%)	.40- .41	(58%)	.37- .38
¾ Blood Clothing	.87- .89	(54%)	.40- .41	(56%)	.38- .39	(59%)	.36- —
¼ Blood Combing	.85- .87	(50%)	.43- .44	(52%)	.41- .42	(55%)	.38- .39
Low ¼ Blood	.84- .86	(45%)	.46- .47	(47%)	.45- .46	(50%)	.42- .43
Common and Braid	.84- .86	(44%)	.47- .48	(46%)	.45- .46	(49%)	.43- .44

(1) In order to present scoured basis prices in terms of greasy wools, scoured basis market prices have been converted to grease basis equivalents. Conversions have been made for various shrinkages representative of light, average, and heavy shrinking wools for the different length groups quoted.

consumption, stocks of wool in the United States and those available from foreign countries, none of which jibe and are confusing to the nth degree to the lay mind. It calls to mind the old axiom, "Figures to do lie, etc., etc.?" Statistics should be left to the economists, but to us sheepmen the fact that we are consuming at the rate of a billion pounds per year and producing less than half that amount of wool is an equation that is easily understandable. This means that approximately the equivalent of the domestic clip will have to be imported into this country during the next year, and the wool is available in foreign countries if transportation facilities are adequate.

At last it appears that the Treasury Department of the United States is going to put into effect a new method of determining shrinkage for the purpose of collecting duties upon foreign wools. Rules and regulations are now issued to the trade and a circular letter has been sent to collectors, appraisers, chief chemists, and other officials concerned in collecting duties. It has long been felt that wools have been entered at too high a shrinkage, which automatically decreases the duty paid. This is no reflection on those officials who determine the shrinkage upon wool coming into this country. There is no doubt, however, that it is practically a physical impossibility for any one appraiser, or a group of appraisers, to make a thorough examination for the purpose of

ascertaining accurate shrinkages on such a vast volume of wool as has been imported during the last year. Much doubt is expressed as to the ability of this technical method of determining shrinkages to cope with the situation. Time alone will tell.

The situation looks healthy so far as wool values are concerned. We feel that the value of long fine wool is on ice, so to speak, for all of the good spinning fine wool will be needed, we believe, at satisfactory prices. The medium grades, judged by the volume of inquiry that has developed since Labor Day, will all be required at good prices. It is the average to short fine wool that gives us some concern. These wools are commonly known as topmaking wools and sold to that branch of the industry. The topmakers are sold so far ahead that they are unable to secure additional combing space with which to process the very great volume of mediocre fine wools.

A fair weight of fine territory wool of superior quality has been sold in this market as high as \$1.10 clean. A fair quotation, however, would be \$1.05@1.07 for such wool, with \$1.05 taking the shorter type of fine wool. Halfblood has not been in particularly strong demand, although its popularity will increase, no doubt, due to the pending government order on flannel shirting which requires this grade. The quarterblood and three-eighths grades have been in demand and we have marked

values up to the extent of 1 cent in the grease in the last week.

We show above more detailed market report from which individual growers can more accurately estimate the grease value of their respective clips.

Twenty Years of Cooperative Marketing

THE Pacific Wool Growers celebrated the 20th anniversary of its existence as a wool cooperative in a special edition of its organ the Pacific Cooperative Wool Grower in July. Founded and incorporated on May 25, 1921, when the first major recession or depression of the present century was cutting its way deep into the country, Pacific Wool Growers is today one of the leading cooperatives. General Manager Ward, in writing of the work of the Pacific Wool Growers for the anniversary bulletin, said he thought about making the theme of his article "The First 20 Years Are the Hardest." "But I am not sure that would be true," he stated, "Cooperative organizations, like other businesses—and like lifetimes too—run in cycles. We have experienced some just as tough times the last ten years as we did the first ten and probably the next decade will be just as hard a pull; but if we all pull the same way we're confident that we'll make it and be just a little stronger because of the bumps along the way."

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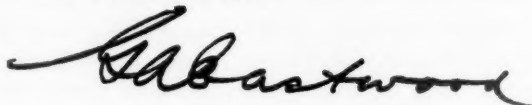
One of the factors that has worked to make this reassuring preparedness a fact is Armour and Company.

For Armour has developed . . . through seventy four years of steady progress . . . an efficient, extensive production system, and a distribution system to handle its production.

Because of its organized, dependable production and distribution systems, Armour is able to do

its full share in keeping meat on America's tables, everywhere across the land, every day in the year. Armour's operations are an important factor in maintaining a regular, consistent cash market for your livestock . . . a market you can depend on, in times of calm and crisis alike.

That last fact is of vital importance to you. It is evidence of the practical, working partnership between You and this Company. The Packing Industry is prepared. And like you, Armour and Company is ready to fulfill its necessary function in this vital Industry.



President

ARMOUR and COMPANY

R. L. Clark of Portland, is president of the Pacific Wool Growers; Dr. Edwin Bunnell of Willows, California, and R. A. Ward, the general manager, are vice presidents; and C. E. Grelle, secretary-treasurer. Other members of the Board of Directors are:

J. T. Alexander, Chehalis, Washington; Carlyle C. Eubank, Ogden, Utah; Jas. H. Day, Wellington, Nevada; Harvey S. Hale, Twin Falls, Idaho; Bruce Hay, Spokane, Washington; Richard Hoyt, Birds Landing, California; Clarence Hunt, Maupin, Oregon; Holger Jurgensen, Wilbur, Washington; E. A. McCornack, Eugene, Oregon; D. E. Richards, Union, Oregon; L. A. Robertson, Garberville, California; and G. A. Sandner, Scio, Oregon.

Beef and Lamb Retail at Prices Lower Than in 1940

THE Wool Grower is indebted to C. B. Denman, agricultural counsel for the National Association of Food Chains, for the following statements on retail meat prices broadcast by Frances Foley Gannon, director of the Bureau of Consumers' Service in the Department of Markets in New York City.

The first quotation is from a radio

talk made by Director Gannon on August 22. It's a good boost for the forequarter cuts also.

Good Morning Housewives: There were few changes in meat prices during the past week. Lamb is an especially good buy at prices a little below those quoted last year. Legs of lamb are being offered in many stores throughout the metropolitan area at especially reduced prices for the week end.

The most popular cuts of lamb are those from the leg, the loin and the ribs, and consequently, they are the most costly. So why not try some of the less expensive cuts. You will find that by proper and painstaking cooking, dishes that are just as tasty and also just as wholesome, can be made from these less demanded pieces of meat.

For example, the forequarter or shoulder of lamb, a cut often overlooked by the average homemaker, is averaging about seven cents per pound below the prices at which a leg of lamb is selling.

The housewife with an eye to practical economy will take advantage of this, for the shoulder lends itself to delicious roasts when boned, rolled and stuffed. Then again, you can have your dealer separate the shoulder chops and use them for luncheon or dinner on the following day.

The shoulder cuts may be braised instead of roasted, with equal success. To braise, simply means to brown meat in a small amount of added fat, then cook it slowly in

a covered dish in its own juice, or in added liquid, such as water, milk, cream, meat stock, diluted vinegar or vegetable juices.

You may be interested in our pamphlet containing 50 ways of preparing the more economical cuts of lamb, beef, pork and veal. To obtain a copy, just write to Mrs. Gannon, in care of the Department of Markets, 139 Centre Street, and please enclose a 3-cent stamp to cover the cost of mailing.

The rest of Director Gannon's talk dealt with dairy products and vegetables.

Comparative Price List

The following comparison of retail meat prices appeared in the City's Food Guide for the week ending August 23, as published by the Department of Markets for New York City. The figures apparently cover that city.

Prices of beef and lamb compare very favorably with those of last year, some cuts being appreciably lower. On the other hand pork holds a very firm tone at prices way above those of the same period a year ago. Veal is somewhat higher also. Small poultry is reasonable in cost. Receipts of fish are still much below average and prices are therefore not as reasonable as might be wished for.

PORK	1940	1941
Hams, smoked, lb.	.24	.34
Loins, lb.	.27	.34
Center chops, lb.	.37	.42
End chops, lb.	.25	.32
VEAL		
Leg and rump, lb.	.32	.33
Loin chops, lb.	.44	.46
Breast, lb.	.19	.21
Shoulder, lb.	.22	.24
Cutlets, lb.	.52	.59
BEEF		
Rib roast, lb.	.32	.30
Sirloin roast, lb.	.43	.41
Chuck roast, lb.	.26	.26
Porterhouse steak, lb.	.47	.47
Sirloin steak, lb.	.43	.42
Round steak, lb.	.44	.41
Chuck steak, lb.	.26	.27
LAMB		
Leg, lb.	.29	.28
Loin chops, lb.	.52	.46
Shoulder chops, lb.	.35	.37
Rib chops, lb.	.44	.42
Breast, lb.	.16	.15
Fores, lb.	.22	.23

New Mexico Ram Sale

BIDDING at the fourth annual New Mexico Ram Sale at Albuquerque on August 15 reached \$385 on a yearling Rambouillet stud ram consigned by the Deer Lodge Farms Company of Deer Lodge, Montana, Edward Goodrum of Roswell, New Mexico, being the successful bidder. T. J. Hudspeth of Seligman, Arizona, purchased the next two highest priced rams, one from W. S. Hansen at \$300 and the other from John K. Madsen at \$270.

President Floyd Lee of the New Mexico Association paid the top figure on ewes, purchasing a Hansen pen of five at \$64 a head. Madsen sold the high pen of five registered Rambouillet rams at \$75 each to Los Poblons Ranch of Albuquerque, while Hansen rang the gong again with the highest priced pen of ten range rams, which Glenn Burroughs of Clayton, New Mexico, took at \$70 each.

An average of \$45 was made on the 400 sheep offered, which included 40 ewes. Rambouillets made up most of the offerings and were in greatest demand.

Colonel E. O. Walter was the auctioneer of the sale, which was sponsored by the New Mexico Wool Growers Association, the New Mexico Sheep Sanitary Board, and the New Mexico Extension Service.

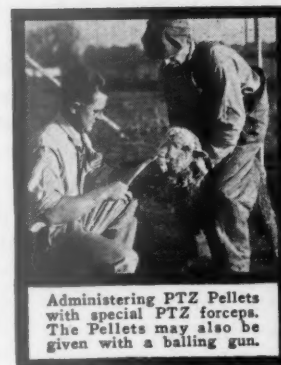
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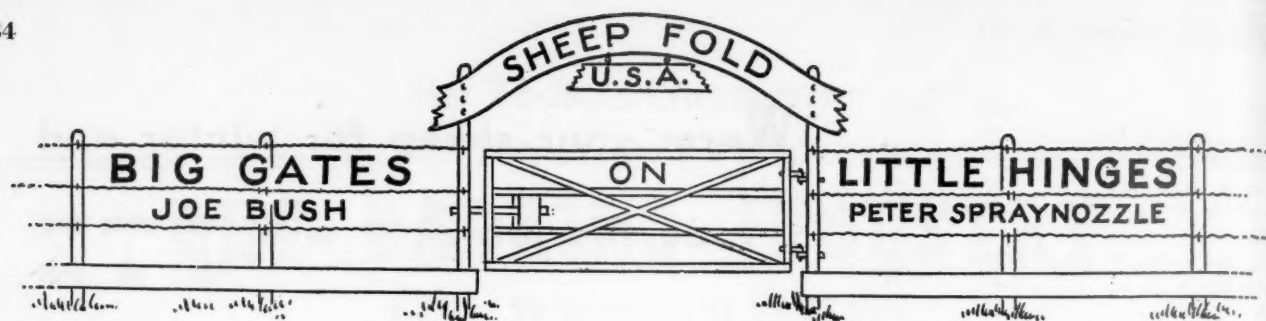
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AS WE make ready to write this column for the September issue of the National Wool Grower, the National Ram Sale has been held, the county fairs are over, and ranchers and rangers are preparing for the winter and the feeding season of the flocks and herds that are still on the range and the ranch. At the National Capital and many points in the Union, committees are meeting to put a ceiling over many of the commodities needed to properly care for the people who buy in competition with the government as it prepares to care for the millions of men in the draft army and lend and lease to governments at war.

Joe Bush says it looks like in the interest of all the branches of agriculture before all the ceilings are prepared for the products made from the raw material produced by the farmers of America, a floor ought to be laid under the products of the farms, below which they should not be permitted to go, and like Joe says, the value as well as the price should be considered and the floor ought to be one that would be in condition to hold after the wars are over as well as for the duration.

Joe Bush says it may be the American way of life, but looks like more value is placed on the "Sun Valleys of Pleasure," than there is on the "Farm Valleys of Production." Joe says that in a country where there are millions of people who have far less than a full measure of the necessities of life, where the farms are capable of producing enough for all and create a surplus, a good way to dispose of that surplus would be to use the wealth of the nation to feed the hungry with the surplus of the farms.

That might not be all that is needed to build a substantial floor in the farm granaries, the corncribs, and the meat storehouses, but looks like, Joe Bush says, it would help. When Joe and me were boys there was a saying "Good as wheat in the mill." Do we know how good that is? Is it as good as gold in the mint?

Wheat is gold to the wheat farmer, it's flour to the miller, it's bread to the hungry, it's tonnage to transportation, it's grist to the mills. And what wheat is to some, so are corn, oats, barley, fruits, twig and vine crops, potatoes, sugar beets and cane, coffee and milk to others. Add them all together and they set every table from poverty flats to the avenues on the hill.

To all the food stuff that comes from the farms, there should also be added the products of the range—the meats and the wool, the cotton and flax—everything that is needed to feed, clothe and bed the people of the world. Seems like the first concern of all governments is, and ought to be, to prepare a floor for the storages that hold the necessities of life.

The stockman who sells on a futures market is meeting the advance of labor and feed. Now, what of him?

The wool grower won't shear again until next spring or have a lamb crop to sell until next summer. What of him? The wheat farmer who is putting in his summer-fallow crop of wheat, now, what of him? Does he know, can he see, and feel, the floor of national stability beneath his feet as he prepares to feed, clothe and keep shod the people of the world?

Many, all too many men of agriculture were plowed under following the last war, plowed under when they were too far along in years to start again. Can the farmers, can the nation, afford to plow under another generation of farmers and with them the banks and small businesses of the nation? I don't know. I'm just asking. The men and women who read the National Wool Grower can make the answer.

Agriculture, farming, ranching, call it what you will. Joe Bush says it's the foundation of every government, every state, every household, every business. As it was in the beginning, so it is now, so it will be in every tomorrow yet to come. Give a man a piece of land and stick to stir it with and he will make out to live. Give him everything else—mines of gold and silver, banks, mills and factories, the farm bureau, labor organizations, the board of trade and the stock exchange, and withhold the land, and he will die the miserable death of starvation.

Labor strikes for higher wages; industry grabs for larger profits; organizations of influence in labor, agriculture, industry and finance seek to have legislative bodies enact laws that will permit them to do without being done. The preparation for the "after the war" period must provide a floor under agriculture. Too many farmers and stockmen were plowed under in the aftermath of the last war and with them too many small business men and country town banks. The nation can not afford another such upset.

Joe Bush says, in the American way of life, there is no place for a share-crop farmer with a chain-land-owning landlord. The American farmer wants to farm his own land, live the American way of life, educate his family and see them go out into the world, proud of their "down-on-the-farm" background and firm in their faith in God, as men and women who have worked with God and shared with God the miracle of giving green things birth.

So, like Joe Bush says, the nation should build a floor under the products of agriculture below which the price of farm crops will not be permitted to go, and with the price of the crop must be considered the value of the crop. If all is to fare well with America it must be so. And so, as we said at the beginning—as we consider the value of the "Sun Valleys of Pleasure," let's not forget the "Farm Valleys of Production."

Peter Spraynozzle of Sheepfold, U. S. A.

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The Lamb Markets

(Continued from page 29)

the late July figures, with demand very satisfactory for all ovine stock. Most good lambs cleared at \$11.50 to \$12, daily averages running at \$11.25 to \$11.75 or fully \$2 more than last year. Most of the supply came from Idaho and Washington and showed better than average quality, reflecting the improved condition of the ranges all over the West. There was a smaller percentage of feeders in the run than has been noticed for years. There was also fewer cull lambs offered. At the close of the month top lambs were quoted at \$12.50 and the average price was \$11.75. Throwouts were salable down to \$9 but there were not many lambs that had to be sold under \$10.50.

Yearlings and ewes also met with a good demand during the month and found a very satisfactory outlet. Late in the month buyers took choice yearlings at \$10 to \$10.25 and a good many of desirable quality at \$9 to \$9.75. Fat ewes of suitable weight sold readily at \$4.75 to \$5.25 and a few up to \$5.50. The cull class dropped to \$3.50 to \$3.75 with the canner kinds at \$2.50 to \$3.50. Two-year-old wethers cleared at \$7.25 to \$9.25 and older stock at \$6.50 to \$8.25.

Feeder material was in small supply because the general run of the receipts showed better quality than usual. A limited number of sorts sold at \$10.50 to \$11.50 during the month and a few reached \$11.75. Demand is exceptionally strong and all commission houses are loaded up with orders that they are unable to fill. Reports from the range country show heavy contracts for lambs at \$9 to \$10 for shipments to the cornbelt. Up to the first of August the movement of feeder lambs to seven cornbelt states showed a 20 per cent increase over last year, and local sheepmen look for a much greater increase later. Iowa is taking about 40 per cent of the shipments and Nebraska 30 per cent, according to the latest reliable figures.

Anticipation of a continued good demand for lambs during the coming year has created an unusual inquiry for

breeding ewes, but, like feeders, they are comparatively scarce. Everything suitable is grabbed up greedily but not enough ewes of this class are coming to make much of a volume. Sales have been at \$6 to \$6.50 for desirable kinds with some broken-mouths at \$5.50 and under.

The high level of the wool market is an important factor in holding lambs at such a high figure. Extensive war orders are taking so much of this product that both producers and feeders of lambs are optimistic regarding the future and expect to see prices continue on the upgrade as long as the government is taking so much of the wool. A good many mid-west farmers plan to shift from cattle to lambs if they can get the material to feed. It is reported that many buyers are in the field now in an effort to get lambs out of first hands.

Efforts are being made to sell the Army an increased quota of lamb. It is said that government agents are active in promoting a greater consumption of this meat, and strong educational methods are used to overcome an ungrounded prejudice against this product. Some satisfactory headway is being made, according to official statements.

Frank E. Moore

Denver

PRICES on both fat and feeding lambs during August were forced \$1 per hundred higher.

Colorado fat lambs sold at \$11@11.60 the first half of the month, and Idahos at \$10.50@11.10. Feeding lambs cleared at \$10.25@10.75. Levels the third week were driven up to \$11.75@12.25 for Colorado fat lambs, \$11.15@11.90 for Idahos, and \$10.75@11.35 for feeders. Under a good strong market the last week of August, prices rested generally at \$12@12.35 for best Colorado fat range lambs, with one car of 90-pound Craig lambs up to \$12.40, the extreme top of the month. Idahos sold during the latter period at \$11.20@11.70, and feeding lambs strengthened to between \$11.25@11.50.

The first week of September experienced still higher price trends—or up to \$12.75 for Colorado fat range lambs

and \$12 for feeding lambs, many loads of feeders selling at \$11.50@11.75.

While receipts of fat lambs at Denver the first half of August were comparatively light for that time of the year, a larger number began showing up near the close of the month, and most of the price advances were made during this latter period under heavier receipts.

More orders for feeding lambs have been on the market than could possibly be filled from the receipts of that class, and many were unfilled. Colorado fat range lambs late in August and early September are running from 4 to 6 pounds per head heavier than a year ago, showing the excellent condition of the ranges the past summer. It is also expected a much larger percentage of the lambs, particularly from Colorado, will be taken on killer account this year, leaving fewer feeder lambs.

R. C. Albright

St. Joseph

RECEIPTS for the month of August were 64,068, compared with 64,991 in July and 72,498 in August a year ago. Of the month's total, 6,551 came from Texas and New Mexico, 4,882 from Idaho, and most of the remainder were from native territory.

With light receipts at all points, there was a good tone to the lamb market on most days, and closing values were around \$1.25 higher than a month ago. The month opened with best natives at \$10.50 and westerns were quoted at \$10.75. Prices were steady to higher on most days, natives selling largely \$11.50@11.75 on the close, with a few choice lots at \$12. Idahos sold late in the month \$11.75@11.85, with \$12 quoted on the extreme close.

Feeding lambs were in good demand, with late sales \$11.50@11.65. Yearlings were marketed freely during the month, and prices were around 75 cents higher, most sales being made at \$9.50 @9.75 the last ten days. The market for fat ewes was firm at all times, and values were mostly 25 cents higher at the end of the month, most sales ranging \$4.50@5, with choice grades at \$5.25.

H. H. Madden

A BONUS FOR YOU

Many a lamb producer received a bonus check in the form of an extra profit because he marketed centrally this summer. During this period of high prices the importance of the central market is again emphasized by securing for sheepmen what the market will bear.

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Auxiliary Activities

COLORADO

THE first annual convention of the Colorado State Wool Growers Auxiliary was held at the Colorado Hotel in Glenwood Springs, Colorado, along with the convention of the Colorado Wool Growers Association, August 13, 14, 15.

Wednesday, the 13th, an executive luncheon was served to forty women in the dining room. Mrs. L. R. Ingersoll, president of the Colorado Auxiliary, introduced Mrs. Ralph Thompson, National Auxiliary President. Each lady present then stood and introduced herself.

Immediately following the luncheon a business meeting was called with Mrs. L. R. Ingersoll presiding. After the reading of the minutes of last year's meeting, Mrs. Thompson told about her trip to New York as a guest of the Botany Worsted Mills. She stressed the value of labels on all types of merchandise and suggested ways and means of putting more lamb on American tables and more wool on American backs.

Mrs. Emory C. Smith, National First Vice President, who also took the trip to the Botany Worsted Mills, spoke briefly about abrasive tests being made through the American Wool Council, on various types of blankets.

Reports were given by local and state representatives of activities during the past year. Mrs. J. B. Tuttle reported from the Colorado River Auxiliary, Mrs. John B. Allies from the Western Slope Chapter, and Mrs. George Avgares for the Routt-Moffat Chapter and also for the state. From these reports it was learned that, though the state organization has been working but one year, much has been accomplished. Among the projects undertaken by the women was that of having an emblem of a lamb put on the Colorado automobile license plates. As this was not secured this year it is still being worked on. Postal cards advertising lamb are being used for correspondence and a year book has been published and distributed. One of the most success-

MY FAVORITE RECIPE Lamb Pinwheel

Have lamb breast boned at the meat market. Spread ground sausage meat over the boned breast; season with salt and pepper, roll and fasten it firmly with string or skewers. Put it into a pot containing a little hot lard and move the roll about until it is browned all over. Cover tightly and cook slowly on top of the stove or in the oven.

Cooking temperature must be low for the entire time after browning, as a high degree of heat tends to toughen the meat and make it dry. By the braising method, lamb breast requires about one and one-half hours for cooking. The lamb roll is cut into slices, each slice becoming a pinwheel, the sausage making the darker color spirals. Instead of sausage, other ground meat may be used . . . but for a real adventure in cooking . . . try the lamb-sausage combination!

Mrs. Dan Capener,
Utah Wool Growers Auxiliary

ful undertakings was the state-wide essay contest in which close to \$300 was distributed in prize money in two divisions: high school and grade school. In the high school division, "The Democracy of Larry Lamb's Coat," brought a grand prize of fifty dollars to a young man representing the Colorado River Wool Growers Association, Garfield County, Rifle, Colorado. This essay was read by the winner in the morning session of the second day of the men's meeting and was received with much enthusiasm.

The local chapters, in addition to assisting the state officers in their activities, did good work by carrying out lamb menus at many functions, in showing wool at fashion shows and in knitting, using woolen yarn for wrapping gifts, etc.

Wednesday evening the Colorado River Chapter gave a Lamburger Dinner on the beautiful and spacious lawns of the Colorado Hotel. The committee in charge of this dinner included Mrs. Carl Lundgren, Miss Karma Jolley, and Mrs. J. B. Tuttle.

Thursday at one o'clock a delicious luncheon was served in the main dining room of the Hotel Colorado to sixty ladies. Mrs. Norman Winder as hostess gave each lady a pair of miniature dancing dolls made of wool yarn, with the compliments of the Routt-Moffat Auxiliary, sponsors of the luncheon.

Mrs. Louis Visintainer was chairwoman of the committee in charge of the luncheon and Mrs. John Papoulas, Mrs. Alex Urie, and Mrs. George Avgares, members.

Mrs. Ralph Thompson, National President, was presented with a beautiful corsage as a token of appreciation from the Routt-Moffat Chapter.

A business meeting followed the luncheon, being brought to order by President Mrs. L. R. Ingersoll. The treasurer's report was read and approved. An auditing committee consisting of Mrs. Will Kelly, chairwoman, Mrs. J. B. Tuttle, and Mrs. Louis Visintainer, was appointed by President Ingersoll.

Friday, August the 15th, the final business meeting was held at 10 a. m. Mrs. John B. Allies, vice president of the Colorado Chapter, was in charge. At this meeting Mrs. Louis Visintainer handed in her resignation as corresponding secretary and Mrs. George Avgares was appointed to fill this vacancy until the convention in 1942.

Mrs. L. R. Ingersoll, State President, resigned her position in favor of Mrs. John B. Allies, first vice president. Mrs. Ingersoll's resignation was accepted after she was thanked for the splendid leadership given by her during the initial year's work of the auxiliary. Mrs. Steve Herndon was elected vice president to fill the office left vacant by Mrs. Allies. Revisions and resolutions committees were appointed.

A very successful style show and tea, sponsored by the Western Slope Wool Growers Association with the cooperation of J. C. Penney & Company of Glenwood Springs, was the concluding event of the convention. All wool growers, their wives and friends were invited

to attend as guests of these organizations and the appreciation of the many who accepted this invitation amply repaid the women for their efforts in putting on this event.

Though the above program constituted the women's auxiliary convention, this by no means covered all the time. Many of the women took advantage of the good speakers to be heard in the men's meetings and also to hear our National Auxiliary President Mrs. Ralph Thompson of Heppner, Oregon, address the men on a topic of general interest, "Advertising From a Woman's Point of View." In this talk she called on them to read the advertisements in the magazines to discover what firms advertise woolens and lamb. She also asked for all men engaged in the sheep business, whether members of an association or not, to help pay for the cost of a bigger and more wide-spread campaign to advertise wool as against substitutes.

The social event of the convention was the dinner and floor show preceded by a cocktail hour and followed by dancing. Several hundred attended and enjoyed a lamb dinner and some good entertainment.

No report of the convention would be complete without a mention of the very fine exhibits. In the main lobby of the Hotel Colorado was a fine display of some of the uses to which wool can be put along with printed material furnished by the American Wool Council and samples of lovely woolens from the Botany Worsted Mills.

WYOMING

DURING the annual convention of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association at Cheyenne, Wyoming, the latter part of August, Mrs. Ralph I. Thompson, National Auxiliary President, attended and appeared on the program as one of the speakers. Mrs. Thompson contacted the wives of the wool growers while there in an attempt to effect an organization of the auxiliary. While this effort was not altogether successful, it stimulated the movement, and it is hoped that before long we will have another state auxiliary belonging to the national organization.



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Who may wear a tartan?

The answer is that one is entitled to wear any tartan associated with one's name, or with the name of any ancestor, paternal or maternal. When one can find no name associated with the tartan, it is considered correct to wear any of the Royal or Regimental tartans. There are also quite a number of tartans which became popular in a certain locality and were worn by people of that locality, regardless of name. In this class are the Argylls, Clan Alpine or MacAlpine, Clan MacDonald, Clan Clergy and the Glen Urquhart, and a few others, including the Caledonia, which may be worn by anyone who has no tartan at all.

Excerpt from "Botany Call
O' the Clans"

OREGON

THE usual summer meeting of the Oregon Auxiliary took place in Pendleton on August 22, in conjunction with the annual ram sale in that place.

At 12:30 thirty-one members and friends gathered at the Pendleton Hotel and enjoyed luncheon with a delicious lamb curry as the main dish. Baker, Morrow, Umatilla, Grant, and Harvey County auxiliaries were represented at the gathering and reports from each group formed an interesting part of the program.

After being welcomed by Mrs. Milton Carter, president of the Umatilla Chapter, the guests introduced themselves, telling from what chapter they came and how long they had been members. Mrs. A. S. Boyd, state president, then took charge of the meeting. Mrs. Harold Cohn, national secretary, read a letter from the National President Mrs. Thompson, who was unable to attend.

Mrs. Boyd stressed the importance of the booth which the state auxiliary will have charge of at the Pacific International Livestock Show in Portland this fall. In addition to the display, several new articles of wool will be on sale. She told us of the success of our Oregon Wool Blanket Week, July 28-August 2, and of the splendid cooperation we received from the Governor of Oregon, as well as from the stores, radio, and press. We hope to be as

successful with our Lamb Week in November.

The auxiliary voted a donation to the Plummer Portrait Committee, which is working toward the hanging of a portrait of O. M. Plummer, manager of the International Livestock Show, in the Saddle and Sirloin Club in Chicago. The auxiliary is glad of an opportunity to express, in some slight measure, its appreciation of Mr. Plummer's interest in our behalf, and of his many kindnesses to us.

The Baker County Auxiliary held a barbecue for its members, their families, and a few invited guests, early in August. Two lambs were spit-barbecued, and 129 guests enjoyed the perfection of the results. The affair was held in the city park, and was one of the most successful held by the chapter.

Gertrude Fortner,
Corresponding Secretary

Oregon's Blanket Week

"WOOL Blanket Week," sponsored by the women of the Oregon Wool Growers Auxiliary, achieved very splendid results as far as cooperation and window displays were concerned, reports Mrs. A. S. Boyd, president of the Oregon Auxiliary. All the stores contacted decorated with woolen blankets and gave specials on them. Results as to sales have not been checked but will be to determine whether or not consumers were taking advantage of this week to buy their blankets.

"Oregon blankets for Oregonians" was adopted as a slogan for the week and Governor Sprague issued the following comments:

I am glad to give this promotion a boost, because Oregon not only grows wool blankets, but it manufactures this wool into various blankets in numerous woolen mills located in different parts of the state. The fame of Oregon blankets is nation-wide, so we can be justly proud of this product.

While this summer may seem to be a strange time for Wool Blanket Week the fact is that by trade custom the early part of August has come to be recognized by stores as the time to push blanket sales and by housewives as the time to buy wool blankets in anticipation of winter's needs. So I hope the efforts this year will bring a generous response from the public.

Let us put Oregon-made blankets from Oregon-grown wool into every home. Mrs. Boyd states that it has been the custom in the past for merchants to sponsor blanket weeks during the summer, but this year the auxiliary members decided to attempt to organize the move and assist in the sale. Work has been done on the program since February.

In Baker, Oregon, the merchants cooperated as never before with stores vying for the honor of having the best window display of woolen blankets.

UTAH

THE women of the Auxiliary to the Utah Wool Growers have been very active the past month completing arrangements for their part in the statewide Wool Week, and also Lamb Week, which follows.

Wool Week was proclaimed throughout the State of Utah by Governor Herbert Maw as the week of August 24-30, inclusive. Many of the officers have been busy contacting stores and distributing placards advertising Utah Wool Week. State Auxiliary President Mrs. E. Jay Kearns reports that though her committee has worked long and diligently many concerns have not shown much interest in this movement. In some cases the store managements promised to put in their windows large displays of woollens and have not kept their promises while some did not care to display the placards left with them. This condition shows something is wrong, and whether it is the fault of the auxiliary in not contacting the stores soon enough or whether it is the fault of the store managements, there is much room for closer harmony between these groups before better results can be obtained. I mention this, not in criticism of those who have worked hard to put this project across, but in order to see if a study cannot be made to determine where the fault lies and to see if it cannot be remedied.

Mrs. Bert Smith, president of the Heber Chapter, which is just getting organized, reports the stores of that city have been very willing and eager to cooperate with the auxiliary along lines for Wool Week, and have some

excellent displays in the store windows. During the annual stock show and homecoming celebration on August 23 the Heber auxiliary entered a cleverly decorated float in the parade. The theme of their float was "Mary Had a Little Lamb." Pure white wool, combined with the charm of small Mary Coleman and a woolly live lamb, made a very attractive display.

Utah Lamb Week has been proclaimed by Governor Maw as the week from August 30 to September 6. The Salt Lake Tribune has given this week a good deal of publicity and in the women's section a lot of space has been devoted to tempting lamb recipes suggested by various officers of the auxiliary. It is hoped the stores selling meat will do their share in advertising the merits of lamb during this week.

From the American Fork Chapter comes the report that that group has recently completed twenty-two wool sweaters for Bundles for Britain.

Press Correspondent

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In Iowa, actual farmers, feeders and finishers want to buy short-term breeding ewes good for one or two years in small farm flocks, and younger ewes of all ages, and rams to go with each bunch; also feeder lambs. The demand is here and the purchasing power is here—for breeding ewes any age and feeder lambs. Prefer lots of 350 to 2,500 head, and ship straight across from the range country to the tall corn state.

How many and what kinds have you for sale, what price for spot cash, what loading station, and how soon can you ship?

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Hardy — More Wool — Less Feed

Write for booklet and list of breeders
THE AMERICAN & DELAINE MERINO
RECORD ASS'N.

Gowdy Williamson, Sec'y. XENIA, OHIO

Around the Range Country

(Continued from page 10)

The coyotes are on the increase in this locality. The reason is that there are fewer state trappers.

H. L. Valk

Milton, Calaveras County

Feed and weather conditions have been good in this district. I have my sheep on grain stubble in the delta country, which is good. The reports are that the feed in the high mountains is also very good (August 16).

A small amount, perhaps 5 per cent, of the 1941 wool clip in this part of the country is still held by growers.

Ninety to 95 per cent of the fat lambs in this section are sold at the ranch. The prices ran from about 9½ to 11 cents for the blackfaces. Many fat lambs went on clover as feeders at \$8.50 per hundred shorn and from \$9 to \$9.50 per hundred woolled.

We have noted from 10 to 15 per cent increase in cost of supplies this year over last. Shearing costs alone increased 3 cents per head.

W. B. Tower

NEVADA

Temperatures showed little fluctuation and averaged near normal values for August. Moderate showers were fairly general, and in many sections were of beneficial proportions. Pasture and ranges have therefore been in good or excellent condition. As a result, cattle and sheep are in thriving condition, with few exceptions.

Winnemucca, Humboldt County

Conditions since August 1 have been much better than the previous two Augusts and much above normal in this area (August 25).

The 1941 wool clip is almost 100 per cent sold or consigned.

The percentage of fat lambs sold at the ranches in this section varies considerably, but about half of them are sold at home. Fat lambs brought from \$9.75 to \$10.25 per hundred; feeder lambs about \$8.75 to \$9.25 and white-

faced ewe lambs from \$11 to \$11.50.

We estimate that camp supplies have gone up in price about 20 per cent with all other costs also increasing steadily.

Coyotes are less numerous in this section due to concentrated efforts of everyone concerned in cooperation with the Fish and Wildlife Service.

I would like to suggest that as soon as the individual rights are determined by the Taylor Grazing Service that they be set up and attached permanently to the base properties. This would put the operator in a position where he feels that he has a personal interest in them and their protection, which would eliminate most of the administrative needs and cut down the costs.

W. M.

UTAH

Showers have been well distributed and of fair to good amounts, though temperatures have been above normal much of the time. Unirrigated pastures have dried out appreciably in places, but as a rule, the pasturage has been the best in many years. As a result, livestock have held up in good or excellent condition. A little hay was damaged by showers.

Vernal, Uintah County

Since August 1 weather conditions have been favorable on the range, both for fall and winter feed, much more favorable than the past two or three years (August 24).

So far as I know all of the 1941 wool clip has either been sold or consigned in this section.

About 90 per cent of the feeder lambs—fat lambs are not raised in this locality—are sold at the ranches. They have been bringing from \$10 to \$10.50 per hundred. No whitefaced ewe lambs have been sold; the growers are holding at \$11 to \$11.50 per hundred. Crossbred yearling ewes are selling at \$10.50 to \$11 per head.

Camp supply costs have risen from 10 to 15 per cent over a year ago, and

wages about \$10 per man per month. Other costs seem to be about the same.

The coyote situation shows little change. If anything they are on the increase. In my opinion the way to control predators is to change from the present method to a federal and state bounty system, with the bounty sufficiently high that farmers and ranchers will all participate.

It seems to me that under the Forest Service plan certain allotments are being overrun with trail-herds that are permitted to cross individual allotments, thus consuming much feed unnecessarily, this feed being paid for by the individual allottee. Again, too much time is permitted these trail-herds to reach their allotments. On the Taylor grazing districts, in the past, the assigning of individual allotments has not been done on a fair basis. Some graziers have been put entirely on unprotected districts during severe weather, while others have been allotted protected range the whole season. My suggestion would be that a more equitable division be made so that all permittees would be given protected range for, say January and February, and all share in the open or unprotected range. It may need some changing in the present methods, which can be done, that will bring profit to all permittees. I am for equality for all without partiality to any.

H. W. Woolley

COLORADO

Temperatures were moderately high some of the time, but as a rule ranged around the normal values. Showers occurred frequently and quite generally. A considerable number of stations reported generous amounts. Pastures and ranges have therefore continued to supply excellent feed for livestock. The feed is maturing early, and is of better quality than usual; consequently livestock are thriving.

Rio Blanco, Rio Blanco County

We have had good rains since August 1 and feed conditions are good (August 21).

I believe that all 1941 wool has either been sold or consigned in this part of the state.

My expenses this year are from 25 to 30 per cent higher than a year ago.

The coyote situation is about the same here. The sheepmen hire private trappers, but I believe that we should have a government bounty.

I think the Taylor Grazing Service is doing a fine job for the large old established outfits, but for the young man starting out, it is doing nothing but holding him down.

Frank Wilcoxson

Fruita, Mesa County

The summer range in this section got dry from July 15 to August 10, but since then we have had plenty of rain (August 20). The winter ranges seem to be the best in years.

All of the 1941 wool clip has been sold in this area.

Prices for feeder lambs have been 9½ to 10 cents with whitefaced ewe lambs bringing 10½ cents.

Shepherders' wages range from \$50 to \$75, showing an increase since the first of the year of \$10 to \$15. Camp supplies have increased about 25 per cent along with taxes, feed, and grazing fees.

We have had cooperation from the Fish and Wild Life Service in controlling the coyote in this section.

The Taylor Grazing Act should be adjusted and administered to fit the established livestock industry, rather than an attempt made to fit the livestock industry to the changing theories of administration.

W. C. Osborn

NEW MEXICO

Most temperatures were near the normal mark, though early in the month some warm weather occurred. Rains have been confined to local showers, much of the state being missed, or receiving none too generous amounts. As a rule however, the areas occupied by the livestock are furnishing plenty of feed, and northeastern ranges were improved by recent rains. Owing to excellent forage earlier in the season, livestock, as a rule, have been the best in years.

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Aztec, San Juan County

We have had the best weather and feed conditions for many years due to increased moisture.

All of our 1941 wool clip in this section has either been sold or consigned.

About 50 per cent of our fat lambs are sold at the ranches, with 10 cents being the top price paid to date (August 28). About 75 per cent of the lambs from summer ranges are being sold as fat lambs this year.

Sheepherders are receiving from \$40 to \$45 per month, or an increase of about \$5 over last year. This condition is also true of everything that the sheepman buys, an increase of about 10 per cent over last year.

Our coyote problem is less serious this year because of the aid from the Fish and Wild Life Service.

I would suggest that the Forest Service set up advisory boards in this section as has been done in the Taylor Grazing Service. This would give the stockmen a voice in the way the forest should be used.

Bernie Williams

Aztec, San Juan County

Weather and feed conditions are excellent (August 26), far better than for a number of years.

The 1941 wool is all sold or consigned from this region.

Fifty per cent of the fat lambs are sold at the ranches and about 75 per cent of the lambs are coming off the range fat.

Everything that the sheepman buys is higher this year than last; wages are from \$10 to \$15 more per month, the top being about \$45.

Coyotes are less numerous in this region due to the efforts of the sheepmen, who are taxing themselves 5 cents per head for all sheep that go on the forest, and the cooperation of the Fish and Wild Life Service.

W. L. Thurston

Aztec, San Juan County

Range conditions are the best in years, and 100 per cent better than the last two years.

All 1941 wool is consigned or sold at this writing (August 27).

In my locality about 75 per cent of the fat lambs are sold at the ranches and the percentage is increasing every year. Ten cents is about the top for lambs sold thus far. No yearlings have been sold.

Prices are up on everything. I would say almost everything is up 15 per cent over a year ago. Sheepherders' wages are up \$5 a month.

I think that the coyotes in my locality are increasing due to the lack of trappers. This is a large country and

only a few of the owners seem to keep trappers.

Glen Swire

WESTERN TEXAS

Seasonal temperatures prevailed over the ranges of this region, with light and infrequent showers over most of the locality. A few localities toward the north have had more moisture. It has not been a bad month however for livestock, for feed has been ample, and livestock are generally excellent.

ARIZONA

Temperatures were near or somewhat below normal during most of the month. Light to moderate scattered precipitation occurred, some mountain areas being generously supplied with moisture temporarily. Water supply is ample on practically all ranges, and adequate quantities of range feed are reported; consequently livestock are in excellent condition.

International Premium Lists Ready for Distribution

PRIZES that in total will amount to approximately \$100,000 are announced in the premium list for the 1941 International Live Stock Exposition and Horse Show (November 29-December 6), which is now available on request to all prospective exhibitors.

The International will celebrate its 42nd anniversary this year as the nation's foremost livestock show. In more recent years it has come to include the largest farm crops show in the country, known as the International Grain and Hay Show.

Separate premium lists are issued for the crops show, and these are also available, according to Manager B. H. Heide.

Entries for the livestock classes will close on November 1, with the exception of the carlots of cattle, sheep, and swine, for which entries will be accepted up to a week before the show opens. Crops show entries will close on November 10.

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